DECEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3264.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1792.

By the British October Packet, arrived at New-York, we have received the following intelligence: ——

LONDON, October 2.

YESTERDAY we announced to our readers, that very important intelligence had been received respecting the operations of the combined armies against the French. We were, however, misinformed, when we stated, in some copies of our papers, that the news had been confirmed by advices from Paris.

The intelligence came in different private letters from Ostend, where it had been received by express from Brussels; and official dispatches were received by Ministers, directed from Lord Elgin, which stated, that just as the mail was departing, information had arrived at Brussels of a most important nature, viz.

That the Duke of Brunswick had taken Chalons on the 22d September;

"That general Clairfait had taken Rheims on the 24th; and

"That on the 25th, the combined armies had, by a dextrous manœuvre, completely surrounded the army of General Dumourier; that the General had in vain solicited permission to march to Paris, abandoning their artillery, tents, ammunition, and provisions, and that the Duke of Brunswick had insisted that they should lay down their arms, to which at length they had been obliged to submit, and that 25,000 men had accordingly laid down their arms.

"That on the 26th, the triumphing army of the invaders were advanced to Meaux, within twelve leagues of Paris."

The following letter, dated 29th September, received by a respectable house in the city from their correspondent at Ostend, was also stuck up at Lloyd's Coffee-house.

"From the combined army, under the command of the Duke of Brunswick, we have this day received very great and authentic news. After the defeat of the French, they evacuated Chalons, and the Duke of Brunswick took possession of it on the 22d instant. On the 24th Rheims surrendered, and when those accounts came away the advanced guard of the Duke's army was at Meaux, about twelve leagues from Paris, where he is expected to dine on the 1st of October.

"This afternoon a letter was sent express to our Magistrates from Brussels, bearing the important intelligence that General Dumourier's army, consisting of 25,000 men, has been surrounded by the Austrians, and necessitated to lay down their arms, and surrendered at discretion."

Such is the substance of the intelligence received yesterday, which made a most lively impression on the public mind, and was very generally credited.

But notwithstanding the high authority from which it comes, the dates are a strong argument against its truth, and its coming from Brussels is considered by many as a kind of evidence of its falsehood. Should it turn out to be authentic, it will be the first article of genuine news respecting the operations of the present war received by Ministers from that quarter.

That the army of General Dumourier may have been defeated is certainly not impossible, when we consider the powerful and well disciplined army he has to contend with; but there is not the smallest ground for believing that this could have happened at the dates mentioned. We have this morning received the Parisian Journal of Saturday the 29th, and at that time not one word was known in Paris of this important event, which is said to have happened four days before, at the distance of only 55 miles. On the contrary, in the Convention of Friday, the Minister announced dispatches from Dumourier, which mentioned that he had opened the communication with Chalons, which before had been interrupted.

Oct. 4. The report was received yesterday that Dumourier's army had been surrounded by that of the Duke of Brunswick, and obliged to lay down their arms. Other particulars were added, as that the Duke was within twenty miles of Paris; that the intelligence had reached Paris on Sunday last; that the capital was in consequence in the utmost consternation; that the barriers were thrown open; and that thousands were preparing to depart from it with all possible speed.

These particulars were said to have been brought by several gentlemen, arrived by way of Boulogne from Paris, which place they left on Monday last, and transmitted from Messrs. Minet and Factor, to their agents in town. It was also stated with confidence, that dispatches had been received by government, confirming the particulars.

We have already proved, by laying before our readers letters from the French camp, of later dates than the Brussels information, none of which even hinted at any thing like a disaster, that the intelligence, as first transmitted from thence, could not possibly be true. Therefore, if such an event has taken place, it must have happened some days subsequent to the time formerly fixed upon.

Of the possibility of such an event having since taken place, we can say nothing; for we have no pretensions to the art of divination. Our advices from Paris, received this morning, and dated Monday last, and also all the Parisian Journals of the same date, are, however, entirely silent respecting any such event. This furnishes a positive proof that the intelligence was not public in Paris on Sunday, as the rumours of yesterday stated, and a presumptive one, that it is at least still premature.

We can also assert, with confidence, that no advices of this nature were yesterday received by our government; another proof that the whole report was unfounded.

Our readers will also observe, that the Minister of War informed the Convention, on Sunday last, that he had then received no intelligence respecting the combined armies, a circumstance altogether impossible, if they had routed the French army, and were then within a few miles of Paris.

It is our duty, and nothing shall warp us from it, to do every thing in our power to lay the undisguised truth before the public. We have already stated, and we are still of opinion, that this rumour had its origin in the negociations now going on between the commanders of the contending armies, who, by the latest advices, have suspended hostilities; even the officers of which are giving and taking dinners from each other.

The relative situation of these armies is however truly interesting, for the fate of France hangs upon the developement of these secret negociations.

It is to be remarked, that since the Minister communicated to the convention Dumourier's letter of the 21st, in which he said that the Prussian army was in utter want of necessaries, and could not hold out more than three or four days, and that proposals had been made by them for an adjustment, he has never communicated another word to them respecting the progress of the proposed negociation.

The Prussians certainly offered to ascertain the liberty of France on the basis of a limited monarchy (a situation the happiest in our mind that France can possibly obtain,) our readers will recollect what was called the Roman answer to this proposal. Here commences the mystery. From that day, the 21st, up to the 29th, the armies have been in the face of each other---the Generals have corresponded, but the armies have been idle.

The position of the armies, as far as we can with good assistance make it out, is this: Dumourier and Kellerman, joined with the main body of the French army, are advantageously posted from St. Menehould to Vitry, and his communication is open with Chalons. The Duke of Brunswick stretches from Rheims to Rhetel, where Clairfayt is posted --and a large body of the invaders are also at Clermont sur Argonne, backed by the whole force of Hohenlohe, so that by a rapid movement of the latter in a southern direction, it does not appear impossible that the French armies might be surrounded.

We can, however, assert, whatever less informed journalists may aver to the contrary, that no authentic information of such an event having taking place, has yet reached London.

A day or two will probably explain the whole business.

PARIS September 30.

"The position of the armies is still the same; and the Prussians are in as much distress as ever. It is well known that there have been private conferences between the Duke of Brunswick, Lucchesini, and some French officers, and it is supposed that these conferences are intended to bring about some accommodation between the contending powers.

"Our advices from Lisle of the 27th state, that that city is now completely invested, and all the roads blocked up.—A cannonade was kept up between the besiegers and besieged, during the whole of the 26th—that from the latter did great execution, and particularly a bomb, which burst were the enemy where at work on their entrenchments, and killed a great number of them—five of the besieged were killed with one cannon shot. ——One of the citizens likewise lost his life.

"The besiegers have set fire to several houses in the Fauxbourg de Fisves, and it is now said that the whole of that suburb is destroyed.

"A report which was circulated here some days ago of the capture of Ypres, Menin, and Courtray, is now contradicted.

"The night before last, a member of the Council General of the commons went to their place of sitting in great haste, and requested them that commissioners might be immediately sent to the temple, as a person supposed to be of some distinction had been arrested near that building. Four commissioners were immediately dispatched, and it was reported this morning (believe it, if you can) that the person arrested was M. de la Fayette, who had been intriguing at Paris, whilst it was supposed that he was a prisoner at Wesel.

General Kellerman's Camp, Sept. 25.

"Since the affair of the 20th, nothing has passed between the two armies. They are always in sight of each other. That of the enemy has advanced upon our left; by which means they occupy the two routes of Chalons and Rheims, and have blocked up both these communications. They ravage all the neighbouring villages, but they will soon die of hunger, for the peasants have carried off all their cattle.

"At present there is a verbal suspension of hostilities. Some Prussian officers have been to dine with generals Kellerman and Dumourier. M. Hayman, an emigrant officer, at present a major-general in the service of Prussia, was among that number.——There have been some private conferences, but they have produced nothing. The proposals presented by the Prussians are, that the king should be re-established.—You need not doubt how these were received.

"Yesterday the king of Prussia's first aid-de-camp dined with general Dumourier. His name is Manstein, when the Nation and the health of the king of Prussia, were given as toasts."

"A conference was just going to be held, when intelligence arrived that royalty had been abolished in France by a decree of the national convention. When this was communicated to the aid-de-camp, tears started in his eyes, and he returned to his camp.

"When he departed, the bulletin of the convention on Saturday the 22d instant was given to him, which he has no doubt shewn to his master.

"All that I can say is that the Prussians are in a deplorable situation—the affair of the 20th has shewn that the soldiers of liberty are superior to those of despots.

"There is a division subsisting between the Prussians, the Austrians and the Emigrants—the latter are despised by the two former. The day before yesterday our chasseurs took three of them—they threw themselves on their knees, and in vain requested to be set at liberty. Several letters were found upon them which shewed their criminal intentions, and a great number of Louis, which the captors divided among them.

"We hem the enemy in on all sides, and in a few days their situation will be still more distressing. Our centinels converse with their's, and offer them soup, which they devour. The decree inviting them to desert, and promising them an establishment in France, is at the same time circulated among them, and has already produced a great effect; for five or six Prussians come over to us almost every day.

"The Adjutant-General of Prince Hohenloe, has just now arrived with a trumpeter. He has gone to visit General Kellerman.

"I have been twenty-four hours without eating or drinking, and always exposed to the rain, which for some time has been very severe, for we are but very indifferently lodged."

Du bivaquement de brou, September 26.

"The day before yesterday, a trumpeter arrived at our camp, with a request to General Beurnonville, to meet a Prussian officer, who was waiting for him on the plain.---The General immediately repaired to the place of rendezvous, but he was much surprised to hear the officer request permission to forage in a neighbouring village, called Mafrecourt. It is to be observed that only the evening before, the enemy had plundered the inhabitants of this unfortunate village. "I forbid you," replied the French General, "to take from thence the smallest article. If you touch only a chicken, I will set fire to the village."

"He then expressed his astonishment that the Prussians should come to make war on a people who were fighting for liberty, and who had sworn to defend it, even amidst the ruins of France.

"The Prussian officer made no reply to this, but complained that the French, the day before yesterday, had fired first. The General observed, that they had only answered two cannon shot fired upon them, and that even this was done without his orders; "for, added he, the French gunners never have need of orders to answer their enemies."

"The son of the King of Prussia dined yesterday with General Dumourier. We do not know in the army the object of this interview; but since yesterday, there has been a cessation of hostilities, which it is said will be in force for six days.

"For some days past, a great number of Prussians have deserted and come over to us, all afflicted with a bloody flux, as they have had only a pound of bread for three days---this malady prevails also in our camp."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FRIDAY, September 28.

Rabaud read the following letter from the Electors of the North, assembled at Lille:

"While we were holding our Sittings the enemy threatened the town. We have sworn to die rather than abandon our works. Our situation is very alarming, because we are in want of provisions and ammunition. At this moment the bombs and balls are falling upon the town. The environs are laid waste. The Administrators and Municipal Officers have given proofs of their aristocracy, and, were they permitted, would be base enough to give up the place, but we are at our post. We will remain there, and in concert with the inhabitants repulse the enemy.

"We transmit you two letters, one from a German Officer, who threatens the Commons or Birlinguen, with all the fury of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, if they continue to oppose their troops. The other is from the Commons of Birlinguen, who assure us that they will lose their lives rather than surrender."

The Electors requested that the powers of the Commandant of the Place might be enlarged——Referred to the Executive Council.

Rabaud read also the following letter from the Minister at War:

"Paris, September 28.

"M. President,

"I have received two letters from the armies, one written by General Dumourier, and the other by General Montesquiou.

"General Dumourier informs me that he is preparing to make a movement to the left, and that he has re-established a direct communication with Chalons. With regard to the letter of General Montesquiou, I thought proper to send you an exact copy of it."

Letter from General Montesquiou.

Chamberry, Sept. 22, 1792, 4th year of Liberty.

"I promised that my first letter would be dated from Chamberry, and you see that I have kept my word. I have made myself master of the whole country from the borders of the Lysore as far as the Lake Geneva. The people come and pay homage to the nation, and implore its protection. The flight of the enemies troops has been so rapid that it was impossible for me to come up with them.

"But their loss, and the booty they have left, are as considerable as they could have been after the most compiete victory. I have transmitted you a succinct account of the arms, provisions, and ammunition of every kind which have fallen into my hands, and I shall send you a more particular detail as soon as it is ready. I had only 12 battalions, and yet they were sufficient to put to flight 15,000 men, who have hid themselves in Bouges. I do not even suspect that they have any intention of shewing themselves. I am going to advance with eight thousand men as far as Hopital: my advanced guard, composed of seven thousand, which I have put under the command of M. Casiaka, is going to visit the interior part of the mountains.

"I have taken possession of Anneci, Carouge, Touron, &c. and I hope that in eight days I shall be master of all the country from Geneva to Mount Cenis. Every where the people bless the French, and they mount the three coloured cockade with transports of joy.

"A deputation from the Municipality of Chamberry met me at the gates of the city, and delivered up the keys, with a thousand agreeable ceremonies. I promised them peace and liberty in the name of the nation. The whole company were invited to a festival which I caused to be prepared for them. I cannot bestow too much praise on the soldiers under my command, their conduct could not have been more regular or more cordial in their own country.

"I have given orders to receive the public taxes in the name of the French nation. The funds of the receivers

have been carried away by the fugitives. The Municipality were much ſatisfied with the order I gave for continuing their guard of citizens. The Tree of Liberty will be planted immediately in the public ſquare.

" The people ſeem diſpoſed to bring about a revolution like ours. I have already heard a propoſal mentioned for making Savoy an 84th Department of France, or at leaſt for forming it into a Republic, under our protection.

" I ſhall be able, by my influence, to direct that plan which may be moſt advantageous to the intentions of Government. My ſituation muſt overawe Geneva and Switſerland, to which I am very near.

" I have permitted, in the name of the nation, the free exerciſe of the laws of the country, until the nation of Savoy aſſembled ſhall have freely changed them. I beg you will let me know whether I ought to behave in any other manner. It would perhaps be neceſſary to ſend a civil Governor, for I can only give military orders.

" I beg you would let me know what number of troops you wiſh to winter in Savoy, as the campaign ends on the 15th of next month.

(Signed) MONTESQUIOU."

The reading of this letter was followed by the loudeſt applauſes; after which the Miniſter at War propoſed that the victory it announced ſhould be celebrated by a civic feſtival in the Place de la Liberte, at which the hymn of the federates of Marſeilles ſhould be chaunted.

This propoſal was adopted, as well as that of printing and tranſmitting the account of it to the eighty-three departments.

The booty taken from the enemy was ſtated to be as follows. A great quantity of camp baggage, ſuch as tents, kettles, &c. 1000 muſkets, 3000 ſacks of wheat, 100,000 cartridges, a large quantity of powder, grenadier hats and caps without number, ſait ſufficient to ſupply all the inhabitants of the duchy of Savoy for nine months, and about 30,000 livres in money found in the public treaſury.

A propoſal being made for purſuing the neceſſary meaſures to form an 84th department of the conquered country, the order of the day was called for.

Lacroik. " Do you wiſh then to reſtore the people of Savoy to deſpotiſm. I move that theſe people may be immediately invited to aſſemble, in order to deliberate on the plan which they mean to purſue."

Louvet. " I thought your intentions had been not to make conqueſts to the republic, but I hope you will not let ſlip this opportunity of making the ſovereignty of the people be ſolemnly acknowledged. One of the ſureſt means of procuring the friendſhip of neighbouring people, will be, when you reſcue them from deſpotiſm, to leave them at perfect liberty to chooſe that form of government which they may think proper. I move that the Convention iſſue a proclamation, announcing that the Republic makes war againſt deſpots, and not againſt people; that in entering their territories it will not do any thing to injure their ſovereignty; and that it will ſecure their independence with all its might." (Applauded.)

Danton. " I move that this propoſition be referred to the military and diplomatic committees. The principle of leaving conquered people and countries the right of chuſing their own conſtitution, ought to be ſo far modified, that we ſhould expreſsly forbid them to give themſelves Kings. There muſt be no more Kings in Europe. One King would be ſufficient to endanger the general liberty, and I requeſt that a committee may be eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of promoting a general inſurrection among all the people againſt kings." (Applauded.) The propoſition was referred to the propoſed committees.

Sitting of Saturday, Sept. 29, concluded.

The following diſpatch from the municipality of Liſle, was brought to the Convention, by an extraordinary Courier:

Liſle, September 29.

" We tranſmit you the copy of a ſummons ſent to us to deliver up the town and citadel to the Emperor; and alſo the copy of the anſwer we returned, after having conſulted with the council of war, and adminiſtration of the diſtrict.

Summons of the Duke of Saxe Teſchen.

" Poſted before your city with the army of his Imperial Majeſty, the Emperor and King. I invite you to ſurrender the place and citadel, and offer to you and the town the powerful protection of his Majeſty; but if you make the leaſt reſiſtance, my batteries are ready to play upon the town, and you muſt be reſponſible to the inhabitants for all the horrors of war,

Anſwer of the Council General of the Commons.

" We have juſt renewed our oath to be faithful to the nation, and to maintain liberty and equality, or die at our poſt. We will not perjure ourſelves."

The convention decreed " That this anſwer ſhould be honourably noticed in the proceſs verbal.

The ſitting was terminated by the admiſſion of ſeveral different petioners, one of whom ſaid " he poſſeſſed a ſecret, which was capable of deſtroying the whole army of the enemy in one moment."

VIENNA, Sept. 15.

Baron Spielman, after fulfilling the object of his miſſion at Ratiſbonne, will extend his journey to Luxemburg, and from thence to the combined army.

The report is renewed that Baron Cobenzel, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to Bruſſels; and that Count Metterich will occupy his place in the Miniſtry at Vienna.

The plague has already communicated itſelf to the capital of Wallachia, where, from eight to ten perſons die daily. The Boyers, and thoſe who have country houſes, retire from Buchareſt.

According to theſe accounts, the Grand Signior, angry at the ſcenes which ſtained Paris on the 10th of Auguſt, has declared that he could no longer conſider M. Choiſeul as the miniſter of a captive king, and that he muſt depart as ſoon as poſſible from Conſtantinople. Orders were in conſequence diſpatched to the Commandant of the Dardanelles to let him paſs freely, with all his ſuite.

We have poſitive news that our commiſſioners will proceed to the demarcation of the frontiers in the Lika the 6th or 7th of this month. We are aſſured that we ſhall have the greater part of the territory of Oſterwitz towards Vackup, and that Dobroſello, Lapaz, Graveho, and Unaz, will fall to our ſhare. This diſtrict is of great extent; more than two thouſand families may be eſtabliſhed here.

Among the advantages which will reſult from our new poſſeſſions in Croatia, it is particularly remarked, that this diſtrict is well ſuited to eſtabliſh the breed of horſes.

Yeſterday the emperor gave an order that all thoſe who were not attending their duties, ſhould immediately reſume their occupations.

TREVES, September 18.

The deſign of the King of Pruſſia appears to have been not to remain in France until the end of the campaign, but to return to Berlin, to which the miniſter of ſtate, count de Schulembourg, was to have gone before him. We are now informed that this plan is entirely changed, and that on account of the preſent ſituation of the affairs of the capital of France, where every thing is in the utmoſt confuſion, his majeſty will aſſiſt in perſon at the laſt efforts to be made by his army to deliver Louis XVI. from Paris.

LEYDEN, September 28.

The precaution taken by the French government of ſending commiſſioners to the commercial cities of foreign nations, for the purpoſe of regiſtering the names of ſtockholders, has had a very good effect here, and the funds have conſequently riſen. The commiſſioner ſent to Amſterdam, M. de Baigneux, has met with a very favourable reception.

The fears at firſt conceived by the friends of the French revolution here, on a report of the army of Dumourier being defeated, have entirely ſubſided; as the intelligence is now proved to have been falſe. It is at preſent reported that Rheims and Chalons are in the hands of the enemy, and that Lille and Valenciennes are taken: but this appears to beequally unfounded. It is, however, certain, that both theſe places are beſieged.

A number of papers are now circulated here, which aſſert, that the principal promoters of the revolution in France are providing a retreat in one of the iſlands in the Grecian Archipelago, which they mean to purchaſe from the Turks, in caſe any misfortuneſhould happen; and that their deſign is to fit out every veſſel belonging to the ſtate which may be in condition to put to ſea, and to carry all the gold and ſilver, in out of the kingdom. They have already, as is pretended, ſeized on all the crowned jewels, and their endeavours to diſcover the robbers are only a mere deception, to deceive the public.

Many people believe theſe reports, and they are even mentioned in the Public Journals. It is probable, however, that theſe accounts are printed and diſperſed with a view to alarm the holders of French ſtock, and to bring diſgrace upon the Revolution.

M. La Fayette was openly inſulted by the people in paſſing through Cologne, and had it not been for his guard, he would perhaps have been maſſacred. He will be immediately carried from Weſel to Spandau, a ſtate priſon, which is well known.

The following has been publiſhed at Bruſſels as a copy of the inſtructions given to M. de Simonville, Ambaſſador of France at Conſtantinople. How the copy was procured we are not informed.

The Ambaſſador is ordered inſtantly to ſet out to the place of his deſtination, the poſition of Europe towards France announcing a general agreement of deſpotiſm againſt French Liberty, which league he is to endeavour to deſtroy; for this purpoſe the aſſiſtance of the Ottoman Empire will be of particular utility. He muſt endeavour to excite the Porte to intermeddle with the affairs of Poland; and is to addreſs himſelf to M. St. Croix, at Warſaw, who will give him every neceſſary inſtruction. He will not allow himſelf to be diſconcerted at the Monarchial garb of the latter, with which he is clad, merely to have a better acceſs to the court of Poland. Two millions of livres, to be added to the ſix millions already received by him, will be furniſhed to M. de Simonville, which money will ſerve for the acquiſition of partizans in Turkey, and to bribe the Engliſh Miniſter there, to the end that a powerful diviſion in the coalition may be effected. He will beſides offer to the Grand Vizier, ſhould he make war, as a pure gift, four frigates, guns, powder, and other military ſtores, which will be granted by a decree. Should the Porte have need of officers, they will be furniſhed.

Provided the Revolution in France ſhould unhappily be overturned, the Porte muſt be ſounded, to know whether it will afford to the patriots an aſylum in Candia and Cyprus.—Should this be denied, a propoſition muſt be made for the purchaſe, at any price the Porte ſhould fix upon, of an iſland in the Archipelago. This purchaſe will be accompanied by preſents to the Miniſters who ſhall bring it about. The patriots, apprized in good ſeaſon, may repair thither with all the veſſels in a ſtate to keep the ſea, and with all thoſe which can poſſibly be procured in foreign markets. They will bring thither immenſe riches in gold and ſilver of every deſcription. They merely demand an aſylum, becauſe France will be in a perpetual ſtate of troubles, occaſioned by the factions which ſtill continue to harraſs it.

With a view of waiting the moment when they can return thither with ſafety, they find an aſylum expedient: and the Porte muſt be rendered extremely ſenſible of the importance of the riches and the maritime force they will bring with them.

BOSTON, November 14.

Gallipolis, on the Ohio, Auguſt 31.

" I will endeavour to give you ſome information of the ſituation of the ſettlements on this river. On the 13th inſtant, our ſcouts, which we daily ſend out, (amounting to one corporal and four privates) for the protection of the inhabitants, while at work in the fields, upon their return at five o'clock, P. M. were fired upon by a party of Indians within half a mile of the Stockade. One ſoldier was ſhot through the arm and body, ſcalped and tomahawked five times; notwithſtanding which he made his eſcape, and came into the garriſon, and is in a fair way to recover. One other was taken priſoner, and the remainder made their eſcape, by the loſs of cloathing and arms. Frequently ſince we have had alarms, and Indians ſeen within a quarter of a mile of the garriſon, and a camp diſcovered of about 100 men near the ſettlement? and they have robbed the inhabitants of a number of cattle. On the 13th inſtant, one of the inhabitants was at work in the field, with his ſervants; they diſcovered and gave the alarm that the Indians were upon them: a party under a lieutenant of militia went out, diſcovered them, and lieutenant Moldon, who commanded the militia, ſhot one through the body; the party purſued them by the track of the blood ſome diſtance, while they got into ſo great a thicket of buſh and woods, that they were obliged to return. In fact the Indians have damaged a number of ſettlements on this river. One family of five or ſix murdered two weeks ſince, and a great number of horſes and cattle taken, and fields robbed of corn.

" It is very ſickly at this place, which contains about 300 ſouls, out of which 45 are ſick of fevers and agues."

Nov. 17. A ſhip has lately arrived at Wiſcaſſet, in 29 days from England: ſhe brings an account that the Duke of Brunſwick had advanced ſo far towards Paris, as that he had ſuffered the armies of France to ſurround him; and it was expected that he would never be able to return---without leave. [Portland paper.]

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 3.

" On the 15th of September an inſurrection took place in l'Orient. Mr. Gerard, chief of the houſe, Widow Gerard and ſon, merchants there, have been murdered by the mob, for his having unfortunately attempted to export two caſes of fire arms, on board a veſſel for the Negro trade, under the name of hardware, in oppoſition to the law prohibiting the exportation of this article. The principal murderers have ſince been arreſted, and tranquility reſtored."

PHILADELPHIA, December 5.

IN CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Several bills were reported, and made the order of a future day.

A communication was received from the Governor of the Territory North-weſt of the Ohio, encloſing a petition from the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes, on the Wabaſh, praying to be exempted from charges of ſurvey. Read and referred to Meſſrs. Livermore, Muhlenberg, and Leonard.

The motion, that the Clerk be directed to procure, for the uſe of the Houſe, maps of the individual ſtates, and a general map of the Union, was agreed to.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury relative to loſt certificates.

A motion was made, in the form of reſolutions, providing a manner of renewing loſt and deſtroyed certificates.

After ſome converſation the motion was loſt, the committee roſe, without coming to any reſolution, and obtained leave to ſit again.

A motion for the appointment of a committee to prepare a bill making further compenſation to certain receivers of Continental taxes, was made, and ordered to lie on the table.

The report of a committee in favour of the petition of Moſes Young was read, and made the order of the day for next Tueſday.

The report of a committee on the petition of Captain Gueranger was read, and made the order of the day for Thurſday next.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury on the petition of the executors of Edward Carnes was read, and referred to a committee of the whole, to ſit on Friday next.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28.

Mr. Lawrance preſented a petition from nine collectors of the duty on diſtilled ſpirits, in the ſtate of New-York, ſtating, that they had been employed fifteen months in the public ſervice, for which they have received no more than about ninety dollars each, and praying relief. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The petition of Lodowick Kuhn was read, praying for the ſettlement of his accounts, and a compenſation for money and ſupplies furniſhed the army of the United States, during the late war. Referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Gerry preſented the petition of Samuel Shaw, Conſul of the United States, at Canton, which was read, ſtating that the duties on a quantity of teas imported from China, at New-York, via Oſtend, by unavoidable neceſſity, paid at the ſame rate as if they were directly from China. This petition was referred to Meſſrs. Gerry, Hillhouſe and Kittera.

The petition of Abigail Hart, widow of the late Major Jonathan Hart, was preſented and read, praying that ſhe may receive a penſion ſimilar to thoſe granted to the widows of officers killed in the late war. Referred to Meſſrs. Wadſworth, Gordon, &c.---

Mr. Boudinot preſented the petition of William Lockaway, a ſoldier in the late war, praying for a full penſion. Referred to to the committee on ſimilar applications.

Mr. Clark moved that the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on a variety of petitions for property uſed, damaged or deſtroyed, during the war, be referred to a committee of the whole, to ſit on Thurſday next. Agreed

The report of the committee concerning the boundary line of Virginia was called up, agreed to, and the ſame committee directed to bring in a bill.

A bill for making compenſation to the widows and orphans of thoſe killed by the Indians, under ſanction of the flags of truce, was preſented, read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole, to ſit on Monday next.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the third reading of the bill for regulating foreign coin was taken up, and, after ſome converſation, poſtponed to the firſt Monday in January next.

A motion was made for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill reſpecting fugitives from juſtice, and ſervants from their maſters.---Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to compenſate the Commiſſioners to the Creeks for extra expences, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair. After ſome converſation the blank ſum was filled up with 1200 dollars (1600 is the amount of the extra expences) and the committee reported. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Mr. White, of the committee appointed to prepare a bill for regulating the trade and intercourſe of the United States with the Indians, brought in a bill, which was twice read, and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Hartley got eight days leave of abſence.

Mr. Williamſon gave notice that he would move for a committee to bring in a bill, to amend the bill for regulating the coppper coinage of the United States.

Mr. Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Treaſurer of the United States, with his ſpecie account for the laſt quarter, ending the 30th September.

Order of the day.

The Houſe went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on

The Secretary of the Treaſury's report, containing eſtimates of the requiſitions neceſſary for the expenditures for the civil liſt of the United States, together with the incidental and contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and offices for the year 1793.

The chairman of the committee read the introduction of the report, which is a ſummary of the whole, and ſtates, that the ſum of 1,616,785 dollars will be wanted for the year 1793.

A motion was made by Mr. Page, for the committee to riſe, which produced ſome debate. Meſſrs. Mercer, Page, Gerry, W. Smith, and ſome other members, were for the motion. Meſſrs. Lawrance, Livermore, and Hillhouſe, ſpoke againſt it.

Some of the reaſons offered againſt the committee's riſing were, that it was incumbent on the Legiſlature to vote the neceſſary ſupplies for the enſuing year, in order that a mode for raiſing them might be digeſted---delays in ſuch caſes always proving injurious to the credit of the nation. The machine of government, after it has been fairly ſet in motion, ought not to be clogged, and the oil to keep it going would be better applied in the beginning, than at any other ſtage of its progreſs-----In reply to which it was alledged, that the only check which the Legiſlature held on the Executive ought not to be relinquiſhed; the appropriations of the public money. It was alſo remarked, that there would be an improper anticipation in going into ſuch proceedings, before the Houſe had yet ſatisfied itſelf of applications of former grants, or of the amount of the ſurpluſſage which muſt remain in the different departments. It was not meant by this to advert to thoſe ſums appropriated by law for the ſupport of government, of 600,000 dollars per annum, of the Preſident and Vice-Preſident's

salaries, &c. but only to other items which demanded a minute inveſtigation; ſuch as thoſe of the war eſtabliſhment, which in the year 1792, could not have been nearly complete, or perhaps more than half filled for the greater part of the year. There was alſo complaints made againſt the granting large ſalaries to ſeveral officers, who never acted but by deputy, and in ſome caſes a Grand Jury had preſented the very Judges.

FRIDAY, November 30.

The report of a committee, to whom were referred the petition of William Dunbar, executor of George Graffin, was read, and is in favour of the petition.

A report of the Secretary of the Treaſury was read, on the petition of Edward Carnes, claiming £ 544 9 11 for ſupplies and work done to American veſſels during the Britiſh war. The report contains a train of obſervations on claims of this nature, and recommends the paſſing a law to provide for the ſettlement of them generally; which will make it the duty of thoſe claimants to depoſit their documents at the treaſury, within a limited time, eighteen months. Mr. Goodhue moved a reſolution founded on the Secretary's ſuggeſtions, but it was ſuperceded by another motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, in ſubſtance as follows:——That a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether any, and what meaſures may be neceſſary to facilitate the ſettlement of claims upon the United States, not barred by the acts of limitation---Founded upon certificates granted, or ſettlements made by any officers authoriſed to iſſue certificates, or make ſettlements on their behalf, and who have not ſettled their acconnts-

The firſt part of the motion was agreed to without a diviſion, and the latter part alſo, was carried by a conſiderable majority. A ſelect committee of five, were appointed to report accordingly, viz. Meſſieurs Goodhue, Dayton, Fitzſimons, Parker, and Niles. And the report of the Secretary was alſo referred to the ſame committee.

Mr. Dayton moved a reſolution, for directing the Secretary of War to lay before the Houſe, a liſt of perſons having claims againſt the United States, who were barred by the acts of limitation, and who may have applied to the Judges of the circuit courts, in purſuance of the law paſſed for ſettling ſuch claims, and who have not yet obtained any relief, &c. Alſo to report the cauſes of the inability of thoſe perſons, and generally, the ſtate of the invalid penſion liſt. This motion was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on the Secretary of the Treaſury's eſtimate of appropriations required for the ſupport of government, &c. for the year 1793. Some introductory explanation took place, before the committee could agree upon the proper mode of proceeding, which was, firſt to paſs the following reſolution, moved by Mr. Fitzſimons:-------

"That the following ſums be appropriated for the year 1793," and next it was determined to conſider each of the items ſeparately.

The chairman accordingly commenced the reading of the Secretary's eſtimate, and proceeded without interruption, until he had reached that part which eſtimates the ſalaries of the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and the individual ſtates, where it was obſerved, that the ſum annexed to thoſe officers, was the ſame as it had been in the eſtimate for 1792, although they could not be expected to continue longer in office than till July 1793, by which time they would certainly have finiſhed their accounts.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the ſum of 6750 was ſtruck out, and 3575 dollars inſerred.

One or two other amendments were made in the firſt claſs of items, and a motion was propoſed to paſs a reſolve which ſuperceded Mr. Fitzſimmons's, appropriating the ſum of 345 816 dollars, and 39 cents in groſs, for the ſupport of the expenditures of the civil liſt of the United States, together with the individual and contingent expences of the ſeveral departments and offices, for the year 1793.

Meſſrs. Mercer, Steele, Murray, and Giles, were oppoſed to this lumping method of making grants, and they therefore argued for having the items ſeparately ſpecified, and entered on the journals, &c.

Meſſrs. Smith, S. C. Dayton, and Lawrence, replied to the objections which had been raiſed againſt the reſolution---and the debate was protracted to a conſiderable length before a queſtion could be taken-- it was, however, determined in favour of inſerting the items- -and they were again read, and ſome further progreſs made, until a motion for the committee's riſing was agreed to. The chairman reported progreſs, and leave was granted to ſit again.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, a committee of three, Meſſrs. Williamſon, Page, and Kittera, were appointed to prepare a ſupplementary bill to the law reſpecting the copper coinage of the United States. The neceſſity of this meaſure was inferred from the circumſtance of an exiſting loſs of 25 to 30 per cent. on copper, whilſt it remains under the preſent regulations.

Mr. Gerry moved, that the Secretary of the Treaſury be diretted to lay before the Houſe, the accounts of the Commiſſioners of Loans, reſpecting incidental expences of the currsnt year.

Adjourned till Monday.

Yeſterday, being the day appointed by the Conſtitution, the LEGISLATURE of this Commonwealth met at the State-Houſe in this City.

Friday laſt, being the Anniverſary of St. Andrew, the Society in this city met at the city tavern at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to the choice of their officers for the enſuing year, when the following gentlemen were unanimouſly choſen.

Preſident, The Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq. *Vice-Preſidents*, The Rev. Dr. William Smith, Mr. James Craig, jun. *Treaſurer*, Mr. John Shields. *Chaplain*, The Rev. Mr. W. Marſhall. *Secretary*, W. M. Smith, Eſq. *Aſſiſtants*, Meſſ. Thomas Leiper, Gavin Hamilton, jun. Dr. Andrew Spence, Alexander Anderſon, Robert Smith, & Richard Lake, Eſq.

After the ordinary buſineſs of the day was finiſhed, the Society, (with ſuch of the officers of the St. George and Hibernian Societies as were in the city) ſat down to an elegant entertainment provided for the occaſion, at which wit, mirth and philanthropy preſided in their turns.

TOASTS.

1. The immortal memory of St. Andrew.
2. The United States.
3. The land of Cakes.
4. The Preſident of the United States.
5. Scotchmen and Scotchmen's bairns, &c.
6. The ſtate and Governor of Pennſylvania.
7. The bonnieſt laſs aw the world.
8. The ſons of St. George.
9. The ſons of Hibernia.
10. The German ſociety.
11. The ſiſter ſtates.
12. The The allied and friendly powers of Europe.
13. The Friends of Freedom.
14. The old world illuminated by the new.
15. The beggars benniſon.

Extract of a letter from a very reſpectable houſe in London, to their correſpondent in this city, dated 3d Oct.

"A rumour prevailed, that a French army of 25,000 men, under the command of Dumourier, had ſurrendered, near Chalons, to the Duke of Brunſwick; but, it now ſeems, that this event is not true; and that it was propagated, with a view that the news might be conveyed into Lille, and intimidate that garriſon into a ſurrender, on the ſummons of the Auſtrians."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Briſtol, to his friend in Boſton, dated September, 28.

"As I know how deeply you feel intereſted in the fate of France, the obligations of friendſhip will not allow me to omit this opportunity of making a few obſervations on the ſubject, which ſeems, from different motives, very much to engage the attention of the world. That ſome outrages have been committed, painful to humanity, and not to be juſtified on any principle, cannot be denied; but the nation at large cannot be juſtly charged, with having either dictated or approved the meaſure. It is ſaid many thouſands have been ſlain in cool blood, without any ſpecified crimes, or the ſhadow of a trial; as I happened to be on the ſpot when this ſhocking buſineſs was tranſacted at the priſons, I gave way to my feelings, and moſt cordially joined in execrating the perpetrators of it, as the meaneſt and moſt abandoned of their race; but time, and better information, convinced me of the raſhneſs of my own opinion, and led me to reflect on many circumſtances, which muſt greatly extenuate, if not wholly excuſe, and even juſtify their conduct.

"In the firſt place, it is now a notorious fact, that a great proportion of the people who were deſtroyed in the priſons of Paris, conſiſted of thieves, robbers, aſſaſſins, houſe breakers and murderers, and the reſt, with a very few exceptions indeed, of perſons who were ſtrongly attached to the royal party, and in league with them to deſtroy the conſtitution, and bring in a foreign army to ſubject the nation to an unlimited tyrany, and execute the moſt cruel puniſhment on thoſe diſtinguiſhed patriots who had been foremoſt in eſtabliſhing the reformed ſyſtem of government: If the nation therefore ſucceed in their attempts to re eſtabliſh a free government againſt the power of their combined enemies, moſt of thoſe priſoners muſt have ſuffered by the judgment of law. But why were they not allowed the poor privilege of holding a miſerable exiſtence in priſon till they ſhould meet the fate of a regular trial? The anſwer I think at leaſt plauſible---It was ſaid, and generally believed, that a victorious army would ſoon be at the gates of Paris, that the city was to be pillaged, and in caſe of reſiſtance, all the inhabitants put to the ſword; thus circumſtanced, the people became deſperate, and formed a reſolution (before they went to meet the enemy in the open field) to deſtroy thoſe, whom they conſidered, not only as reſponſible in a great meaſure for all their calamities, but a moſt dangerous reinforcement to the enemy whenever the chance of war might admit of their union. It ought alſo to be mentioned, that many perſons were liberated from the priſon without injury, by a ſpecies of court-martial or court of enquiry, which was held at the priſon by delegation from the people.

"The fate of the Princeſs Lambelle, has been much talked of, as an inſtance of the moſt ſavage brutality—I had the misfortune to ſee her head on a pike; and to be ſure, if I had been poſſeſſed of unlimited power, the authors of her death would have ſuffered immediate deſtruction; but I have ſince learned, that this unfortunate lady was a violent partizan, and being impriſoned under a ſuſpicion of ſome treaſonable combinations with the enemies of the ſtate, took every opportunity to inſult and aggravate the populace till ſhe loſt her life. It is not true, that women and children were maſſacred indiſcriminately by the mob, as ſome people wiſh to have it believed. The Princeſs was the only female who ſuffered on account of politicks; there was one woman indeed who was deſtroyed at the priſon for a moſt cruel and unatural crime; but I never heard of the leaſt injury being done to children or even minors of any age.

"The French have many warm friends, and ſome powerful enemies in England; but I am fully convinced, and always have been, that France will riſe ſuperior to the force and ſtratagems of all her oppoſers.

"The Duke of Brunſwick, will not ſee Paris this year, without permiſſion from the National Aſſembly."

On Tueſday laſt, George Emery, a waggoner in Germantown, was fined by Alderman Baker, for driving his team through the city in a violent manner, contrary to the ordinance of the common council.

The repeated violations of this ſalutary regulation, to the great hazard of the community, have been frequently noticed—and we are happy to find, that it is now reſolved to enforce it on every neceſſary occaſion. Hitherto the neglect of putting it in execution has been a ſlur on the corporation.

Died, on Thurſday, the 15th ult. in the 80th year of his age, Mr. JOHN WILSON, of this city. The next day his remains were conveyed to the houſe of Mr. David Wilſon, in Cheſter county, and on Saturday, the 17th, interred in the Preſbyterian church yard, belonging to the congregation of Trydeffrin. A ſolemn and pathetick exhortation, ſuitable to the occaſion, was delivered at the grave, by the Rev. JOHN GEMMIL, to a very conſiderable number of reſpectable citizens, who, with viſible ſerioufneſs, attended the funeral.

Mr. WILSON, at an early period of his life, made a public profeſſion of the religion of Chriſt; and as a huſband, a parent, a neighbour, and a citizen, exhibited habitually the conduct which is enjoined by the precepts, and promoted by the influence of that holy religion.

PITTSBURG, November 24.

We hear that the troops now at this place, will, this day or to-morrow, march for their winter quarters, on the Ohio, near Log's town. Captain Eaton, with a detachment of men, and a number of artificers, have, for ſome time paſt, been employed in making preparations, previous to the march of the whole army, at the place pointed out for their encampment.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the Year 1793.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN laſt night, from the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a dove-coloured STALLION, 4 years old, about 14½ hands high, ſome white on one hind foot, a black liſt along his back, a natural trotter, of good courage and carries tolerably well. Whoever ſecutes ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may get him again, and the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Horſe only, if brought home, and reaſonable charges paid, by

Twelfth Month 1ſt, 1792. † JOSIAH GARRET.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On the 17th of this inſtant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Mill Creek Hundred, county of New-Caſtle, ſtate of Delaware, containing 200 acres of LAND, 70 of which is well timbered, 20 of meadow, with a conveniency of watering the banks by flooding dams to moſt of the banks; a large good barn, ſixty-eight by thirty-five feet, cellared under the whole for ſtabling of horſes and cattle, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms below and three above, with a good ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, and other out-houſes; a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never-failing ſpring of good water, a large number of apple-trees, various kinds of peaches, pears and cherries; adjoining lands of Robert Giffin, late Ellis Nichold's, Samuel Jordan Montgomery and others; ſituate in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, ſix miles from Wilmington, five from Newport, and four to White Clay creek landing. Said Plantation lays high and healthy, with ſprings of good water, to water every field on the place. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſame, who will ſhew them. The conditions to be made known at the day of ſale, by JOHN WINDER.

Twelfth Month, 1ſt, 1792. †

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on Thurſday, the 20th inſtant, between the hours of twelve and five, at the Houſe of Maſkell Mills, Inn-keeper, at Roads-town, a very valuable long ſquare LOT, fronting on both ſtreets in ſaid town, in the townſhip of Stow creek, bounding on lands of Joel Fithian, Eſq; David Mulford, and others, ſaid to contain 146 ſquare perches of land, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, hatter's ſhop and colouring-houſe, barn, ſtable, chair-houſe, granary, &c. with a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, a large convenient garden, and other valuable improvements on the ſame. Alſo a LOT of LAND near the above, in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounding on land of Thomas Maſkell, Eſq; and others, ſaid to contain 5¾ acres, be the ſame, or either of them, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Lawrence, and to be ſold by DAVID POTTER, Sheriff.

N B. The above deſcribed premiſes are ſuitable and well ſituated for mechanical buſineſs, and is an excellent ſtand for a blackſmith, in a thick ſettled country, where one is much wanted, but might ſuit for almoſt any other tradeſman. The terms of payment are as follow; near one half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, reaſonable credit will be given for the remainder with ſecurity, if required.

December 4, 1792. ¶

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, are requeſted to make payment without loſs of time; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call for payment, on DAVID WILSON, in Cheſter county, or WILLIAM WILSON, at Windſor Forge, Lancaſter county, Executors.

November 30, 1792. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM HALLOWELL, ſenior, of Cheltenham townſhip, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, to render in their accounts properly atteſted, before the expiration of three months; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make ſpeedy payment, or elſe they may expect to be legally proceeded with,

WILLIAM HALLOWELL, junior,
By Power of Attorney. JOHN HALLOWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1792. ‡

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, in New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, on the 26th day of October, a red HEIFER, with a white face, about 3 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 3, 1792. ‡ JONATHAN DRAKE.

A HORSE ſuppoſed to be Stolen,

ON Saturday, the 20th of October inſtant, was taken from a perſon, who it is ſuppoſed hath Stolen, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a ſmall blaze and ſnip, a ſwitch tail, ſome grey hairs in his off hind foot, and appears to be about 10 years old. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have the ſaid Horſe, by applying to ALEXANDER GARLISLE,

October 24, 1792. ‡ High-Conſtable.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carriage of NEWS-PAPERS, &c. are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle with him as ſoon as poſſible, and thereby enable him to ſerve them in future;---his expences being very great, he hopes his employers will immediately comply with this requeſt, which will greatly oblige their humble ſervant,

JOHN CURTS, Straſburg
November 13, 1792. Meſſenger.

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on ſaid plantation two good apple orchards, a good ſtone houſe with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon houſe, with granaries over head, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair, and is well ſituated for either ſtore or tavern. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes

Auguſt 20, 1792, *tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Norriſtown townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Ridge road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and in view of Norriſtown, bounded by the river Schuylkill, near the head of the intended canal, now in the tenure of Jacob Roads, containing 232 acres, 100 of which are woodland, well timbered, 20 acres of meadow, the greateſt part watered; the reſidue arable, divided into convenient fields; conſiderable quantities of lime, dung and plaiſter of Paris have been laid upon the ſoil (which is naturally good) within theſe three years. There is alſo an excellent bearing orchard of grafted fruit, containing 160 trees of different kinds. There are on the premiſes a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, two rooms on a floor, with an entry and a kitchen, a ſtone barn, ſpring-houſe, waggon-houſe, &c. and alſo a ſmall ſtone tenement and ſtone ſpring-houſe. The above tract will admit of being divided into two farms, as the meadow and wood lie in ſuch a manner that it may be divided, leaving an equal proportion to each of the buildings; and will be ſold either ſeparate or together, as will beſt ſuit the purchaſer. Further particulars, and terms of ſale, may be kown, by applying to the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, within five miles of the premiſes. HENRY PAWLING.

October 24, 1792. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, near the eight mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, an iron grey HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

October 31, 1792. † MARSENA ALLOWAY.

THIS DAY is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, in two volumes Octavo,

First Lines of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC,

By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.

With Practical and Explanatory Notes, by John Rotherham, M. D. of Edinburgh.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

JACOB'S law dictionary, Coke upon Littleton, Viner's abridgment, 8 vols. Durnford and Eaſt, Croke, Raymond, Salkeld, Comyn and Sayer's reports, Reeves on the Engliſh law, 4 vols. Mallory's pleadings, Harriſon's chancery, Crown circuit companion, Foſter's crown law, Hargrave law tracts, Richardſon's King's Bench, Loveleſs on wills, Powell on mortgages, Hales, common law, Sheridan's practice, Finch's precedents, Gilbert's deviſes and law of evidence, Blackſtone's commentaries De la Croix on Government, Beccaria, Runnington on ejectment, &c. Robertſon's Charles V. do. America, Swinton's travels, Lee's memoirs, Buffon abridged, 2 vols. Genlis' ſacred dramas, ditto leſſons of a governeſs, the receſs, rock of Modrec, ſimple ſtory, Old Engliſh baron, &c. Heald's pharmocopiæ Londonpractice of phyſic, Monro's chemiſtry, Fourcy's do. Vaughan's anatomy, Hunter, on the venereal diſeaſe, &c. Calmer's bible, 24 vols. 4to. Blank muſic books and inſtructions for various muſical inſtruments &c.

PRESS-MEN wanted, to whom conſtant employ will be given. 4. w.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Friday, the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, at the Houſe of Maſkell Mills, in Roads-town, Cumberland county, Weſt Jerſey,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, late the eſtate of Ananias Sayre, deceaſed, containing about 9 acres, at a place known by the name of Sayre's Croſs Roads in ſaid county. it is in a very fine, healthy part of the country, and very beautifully ſituated at the North-weſt corner of ſaid Croſs Roads; being a compleat ſituation for a ſtore, or tradeſman of any deſcription. There need not be much ſaid about deſcribing this place, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclining to purchaſe, would wiſh to ſee it. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by LEONARD SAYRE, Executor to ſaid eſtate. † November 22, 1792.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, an indented Apprentice Boy, named MELEN MELLOW, a wheelwright by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 19 years of age; has light coloured hair and wore it tied, full faced and pock marked, very talkative and given to ſwearing; took with him a high crown'd fur hat, a blue coloured cloth coat, lapelled or double breaſted, and fuſtian overalls; ran from his maſter and bail. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

November 16, 1792. ‡ HENRY HOFFMAN.

N. B I forewarn all perſons from harbouring him.

Norriſtown, Montgomery county, November 21, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, on Monday, the 10th day of December next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Meſſuage, and two contiguous Tracts of Land, containing together, 116¼ acres, ſituate in Plymouth, Montgomery county, near one mile from Norriſtown. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Rene Breard De Gourville, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN, with the PLANTATION, known by the name of Jacob Wentz's Tavern, ſituate in Worceſter townſhip, Montgomery county, on the Skippack road, about 22 miles from Philadelphia; the Plantation contains 286 acres of land, above 100 whereof is excellent woodland, about 40 of meadow and more may be made; a large quantity of orchard, of apple, peach and other kind of fruit trees. On the premiſes are three tenements, with the neceſſary out-houſes, beſides the Manſion-houſe or Tavern, which is very large and ſpacious, as alſo the barn, ſtable, and ſheds, &c. &c. The ſituation of the ſtand for a publick houſe, and the quality of the land is ſo well known in general, that a further deſcription is thought unneceſſary. The conditions of ſale will be made known by the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

November 15, 1792. ‡ JAMES BEAN.

LEFT with the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bull, in Salſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of December laſt, a black MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, by Sabales Dubac, who is deſired to come, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her keeping. JAMES HAMILTON.

November 24, 1792. †

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Independence townſhip, Suſſex county, New-Jerſey, a likely NEGROE MAN, about thirty years of age, about ſix feet high, ſtoop ſhouldered, down look, ſpeaks good Engliſh, has a low voice, and is very handy at carpenter's work; had on when he went away, a dark coloured coat, the fore parts lined with flannel, and the back with chequered flannel, the buttons covered with the ſame, a green and white broad ſtriped jacket, fuſtian overalls, a pair of blue ſtockings footed, calf-ſkin ſhoes, and a half worn ſquare crowned rorum hat. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

November, 1792. ¶ MARTHA FLEMING.

AGAIN REPEATED.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps ſhe has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an aukward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-ſtall; the Saddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, State of New-Jerſey, 12th April, 1791.

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now ſelling at their Store, No. 48, ſouth Front-ſtreet, the third door below Cheſnut-ſtreet, a General Aſſortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed caſſimers, caſſimer waiſtcoat ſhapes, ſtriped and plain coatings, duffils and bearſkins, roſe blankets, ſtriped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, backings and flannels, ſtrouds, hunters, plains, kerſies, ſwanſkins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendall cottons yard wide linſeys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' ſcarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, rattinets, laſtings and florentines, worſted and hair pluſh, velverets, thickſets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muſlins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons. Iriſh linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch ſhirtings, dowlas, ſheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worſted and yarn hoſe, worſted and leather gloves and mitts, faſhionable plated ſilk and cotton, and ſilk and worſted hoſe, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton ſhawls, black and coloured ſilk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marſeilles bed-quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey ſtripes, cotton checks, diaper and damaſk table cloths, 18-4 do. huckabacks and diapers, a variety of Engliſh mantuas, modes and ſattins, ſtuff ſhoes, felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,---Beſt SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARDWIRE, London and Briſtol Pewter aſſorted, Tin Plates, Window Glaſs, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a light brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 12, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th Auguſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low ſtature, dreſſed in the Weſt-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both ſides of her breaſt: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them ſpeak Engliſh, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaways, and brings them home to their maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by BELIN.

tf No. 138, North Front-ſtreet.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

Currying and Leather-Selling Buſineſs.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches; they have on hand a large aſſortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, beſt Engliſh Ben and Crop Soals; alſo various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to ſell wholeſale and retail upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, No. 92, Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for ſale. Enqure as above.

Juſt printed and to be ſold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity,

POULSON'S

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the firſt after Biſſextile, or Leap Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and

Father ABRAHAM'S ALMANACK,

Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD'S SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, That he has entered into partnerſhip with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing buſineſs in the Engliſh and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The German News-Paper will be publiſhed by them, as uſual, on Tueſdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1792.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of ſalted Coracoa Hides,

Of a ſuperior quality, and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1792.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights and ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſaddled and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a ſtraight ſtature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the meaſles or chicken pox, but appears much like ſmall pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a ſmall mark on his breaſt by a bite in fighting, his legs long and ſlim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been uſed to make moſt kinds of farming utenſils, building of log houſes, and working with ſhip carpenters, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, can drink a great deal and not be intoxicated, ſpeaks much, and liſps a little when ſo doing; he abſconded from his owner laſt May was two years, and has moſt likely changed his name. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the ſaid run-away Negro in any gaol, ſo that his owner may have him delivered to him, the ſubſcriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worceſter county, ſtate of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

Auguſt 10, 1792. * 3m.

WAS taken up, treſpaſſing on the Premiſes of the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter townſhip, county of Delaware, the 7th of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a ſlit in the near ear, a natural trotter. The owner of the Horſe coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, near Cheſter.

November 6, 1792. † JOHN STILLY, ſenior.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3265.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

On Friday laſt the Governor met both branches of the Legiſlature in the Senate-Room, preciſely at twelve o'clock, and delivered to them the following ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE flouriſhing ſituation of Pennſylvania continues to afford a ſubject for congratulation. As an individual ſtate, ſhe is happy in the accumulating bleſſings of her agriculture, her commerce, and her citizens; while, as a conſpicuous member of the union, ſhe ſhares, in an eminent degree, the honour and credit, which the national character has attained. Whether, indeed, we take a retroſpective view of the conteſt and diſtreſs, from which we have ourſelves but recently eſcaped; or contemplate the calamities to which the nations of Europe are at the preſent period expoſed; the comparative happineſs of America ſcarcely leaves the patriotic mind occaſion for a wiſh, independent of the ſafety and preſervation of the ſource from which it flows.

With a due reſpect to the benevolent diſpenſations of Providence, I think we cannot err in aſcribing the proſperity of our country to the frame and operation of her political inſtitutions. In the origin and conſtruction of moſt governments, the traces of accident and force are obvious, and the principles of equality and freedom ſeem to be ſtudiouſly reſiſted; but this remark ſerves only to enhance the value of the example which America preſents, and to endear to her citizens the reflection, that the conſtitution of the Union (as well as the conſtitutions of the reſpective ſtates) is the genuine offspring of reaſon, deliberation, and independence, formed by the wiſdom, and eſtabliſhed by the virtue of the people.

While, however, I deliver this ſhort but juſt encomium upon the nature of our federal compact, and acknowledge with ardor, that the voice of the people can alone give a legitimate exiſtence to government, permit me, gentlemen, to take this public opportunity of adding a truth, equally manifeſt and important, that obedience to the regular exerciſe of conſtitutional authority can alone render a free government beneficial and permanent. In granting the power to legiſlate, the people virtually engage, that acts of legiſlation ſhall be held ſacred: The conſtitution, and the laws made under it, are therefore alike the evidences of the public will, though expreſſed by different organs; and every unauthoriſed oppoſition to either muſt be conſidered, in effect, as a raiſing of the hand in contradiction to the tongue.

I am perſuaded that, uniting with me in lamenting the exiſtence of any cauſe which can lead to obſervations of this kind, you will peruſe with pain a communication which the Preſident of the United States has made, and the copy of the proclamation iſſued by him, in conſequence of certain irregular and refractory proceedings that have taken place in particular parts of ſome of the ſtates, contravening the operation of the acts of Congreſs for raiſing a revenue upon ſpirits diſtilled within the territory of the union. As far as it is in my power, I have chearfully endeavoured to promote the object of the meaſure which the Preſident has purſued on this occaſion, and indeed I ſhall always deem it an honourable and pleaſing part of the duties of my office, to inculcate a ſtrict and faithful attention to our federal obligations. For I am ſenſible, that the juriſdictions of the ſtate, and of the general government, though diſtinct, are not adverſe, and that their intereſts, through whatever channels they may paſs, muſt for ever be the ſame. But in making an enquiry how far the citizens of Pennſylvania have been concerned in any riotous or violent oppoſition, it is juſt to obſerve, that I have found the inſtances of outrage but few; that the offenders have generally been proſecuted; and that in every caſe of a proſecution legally ſupported, conviction and puniſhment have enſued. The documents on which this information is founded (together with the various other papers to which I may refer) will be preſented for your conſideration: And while with great ſatisfaction I leave to the courts of juſtice the vindication of the laws from poſitive inſult and infraction, I implicitly rely on the aid of your example and advice, to allay the ſpirit of diſcontent, to cultivate the means of harmony, and to excite a merited confidence in the meaſures of the general government.

There are not wanting, gentlemen, ſtrong and intereſting motives for the ſuppreſſion of domeſtic controverſies. Since the ſettlement of America, ſo powerful and ſo hoſtile a combination of the Indian tribes has not appeared, as that which now menaces the weſtern frontiers of the United States. Whatever may have been the origin of the conteſt, the danger is common, and the common force of the union is neceſſary to the defence. It is the duty therefore, and doubtleſs the deſire, of thoſe who are engaged in the adminiſtration of the general government, to afford protection co-extenſively with their juriſdiction. But ſtill we are left to lament that Pennſylvania, from local circumſtances, may occaſionally become the ſeat of the war, and ſurely a tribute of ſympathy is peculiarly due to ſuch of our fellow citizens, as are conſtantly expoſed to the ravages of a barbarous enemy. The proviſion, which, under the influence of this ſentiment, was made at the laſt ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly, for co-operating with the force of the union in protecting our weſtern frontier, was regarded as a ſalutary proof of legiſlative attention and liberality. Endeavouring, on my part, to give to the execution of the law diſpatch and effect correſponding with the deſign of the Legiſlature, I appointed the officers of the three companies, and iſſued inſtructions for the proper enliſtment, the very day on which the act was paſſed; and as a ſufficient number of rifles could not immediately be procured to arm the corps, I borrowed from the Secretary at war a temporary ſupply of muſkets, to be delivered from the magazine of the United States in Pittſburg, authoriſing, at the ſame time, an allowance to be made to every man who ſhould bring his own rifle into the ſervice.

This eſtabliſhment, commanded with ability and actuated with zeal, proved, I am informed, very advantageous, tho' in the opinion of many of the citizens its duration was too limited. Hence the moſt preſſing ſolicitations were made, either to prevent the diſbanding of the men at the expiration of the period of their enliſtment, or to ſupply their place by a competent draft from the militia of the neighbouring counties.

With the former of theſe propoſitions I did not think myſelf empowered to comply; and in complying with the latter, I expreſsly ſtipulated, that, as ſoon as the troops of the United States had aſſembled in ſufficient force on the frontiers, to anſwer a reaſonable expectation of protection and defence, the militia ſhould be diſcharged, and all military proceedings under my inſtructions diſcontinued.

You will be happy to find, from the repreſentation of ſeveral of the Lieutenants, that this has already been the caſe; but the ſtatements that I have directed to be preſented to you, will ſhew the neceſſity of making a further proviſion to defray the expences incurred for thoſe occaſional militia ſervices, which the emergencies of the country have rendered unavoidable.

Among the many important matters that will now preſent themſelves to your view, the act of Congreſs for eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States claims an early attention, as the principal arrangements, which require the interference of the State Legiſlature, are directed to be completed within one year after the paſſing of that act. In order to prevent delay, and to facilitate your labours, I have taken meaſures for procuring a general enrolment of the inhabitants of the commonwealth, according to the deſcription and regulations of the firſt ſection of the law; and the Secretary will lay the returns of the proper officers before you, as ſoon as they are received.

For another object of a federal nature, permit me, gentlemen, again to ſolicit a candid, a ſerious, and an efficient conſideration. That Pennſylvania, during two of the moſt intereſting ſeſſions of Congreſs, has been curtailed of her juſt ſhare in the federal repreſentation, and deprived of her proportionate influence in the national councils, is, certainly, a reflection pregnant with mortification, as it reſpects the character of the ſtate, and with apprehenſion, as it reſpects her intereſt. But, relying on the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, I forbear to offer any opinion upon the controverted modes of chooſing our Repreſentatives in the ſenatorial branch of the general government. I content myſelf with a repetition of my confidence, that the principles of patriotiſm, as well as the ſenſe of duty, will operate in the diſcuſſion of the ſubject; and the recent opportunity which you have had, to acquire a knowledge of the ſentiments and feelings of our fellow-citizens, yields a perfect aſſurance, that your deciſion will, at this time, be ſatisfactory to them, and honourable to yourſelves.

The election for Members to ſerve the commonwealth in the Repreſentative Houſe of Congreſs, for the term of two years, from the fourth day of March next; and the election for Electors, to chooſe, on behalf of Pennſylvania, a Preſident, and Vice-Preſident of the United States, at a meeting appointed to be held on the firſt Wedneſday of the preſent month, have taken place during the receſs of the Legiſlature; and copies of the proclamations iſſued on thoſe occaſions will inform you of the names of the citizens, who are elected to fill the reſpective offices. It is proper to accompany this communication with a ſtatement, that irregularities have occurred in both the elections, as to the time and manner of tranſmitting the returns. In the firſt caſe, the returns of ſome of the diſtricts, not being ſeaſonably received at the meeting of the judges of the election, were therefore excluded from the general return of the county, though ſeparately delivered at the Executive Department: But, whatever may be the deciſion of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of Congreſs on this circumſtance, it gives me pleaſure to add, that it appears, from an actual inſpection of the documents, that the admiſſion, or rejection, of the votes contained in the ſeparate returns cannot effect the ſtate of the election. In the ſecond caſe a more ſerious difficulty aroſe: By the act of Aſſembly, twelve days were allowed to the Sheriffs for tranſmitting the returns of the election of Electors, and I was enjoined, on or before the 28th of November, to notify the election to the ſeveral perſons who ſhould be duly choſen.—More than twelve days having elapſed from the day of the election, and many of the returns not being received, I became apprehenſive, that it would be impracticable to ſend the legal notice to the Electors, and that if any farther delay was indulged, the information could not be furniſhed, ſo as to enable all of them to repair to Harriſburgh, at the time preſcribed by the act of Congreſs for the diſcharge of their duty. Under theſe circumſtances, and with a view, if poſſible, to prevent the ſtate from being deprived of the exerciſe of one of her moſt important federal rights, I conſulted the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Preſident of the firſt diſtrict, and the Attorney-General, reſpecting the conduct, which the law required, or authoriſed, to be purſued on the occaſion; and, in conformity to their opinion, I aſcertained, from the returns actually received on the twenty-firſt day of November, the fifteen candidates who had the higheſt number of votes, and proclaimed and notified thoſe perſons as the Electors duly choſen. I here, likewiſe, obſerve with ſome ſatisfaction, that the returns which have been delivered to me ſubſequent to the proclamation would have produced no variance in the election; but I have thought it neceſſary to animadvert, with conſiderable ſeverity, on the official negligence, to which ſo painful an embarraſſment was owing, and I am perſuaded that, as far as depends on the wiſdom of the Legiſlature, its recurrence, at any future period, will be effectually prevented.

I announce to you, Gentlemen, with peculiar pleaſure, the execution of the law, which provided for the redemption and extinguiſhment of the ſtate debts. As ſoon as overtures were made for purchaſing the requiſite amount of the 3 per cent. ſtock of the United States, belonging to Pennſylvania, at the rate ſtipulated by the act of Aſſembly, I iſſued the regular notification to the public creditors, and you will perceive, from a particular report of the tranſaction, which is prepared for your information, that the ſales for this object have amounted to 986,000 dollars; which, at the average price of 12 1-16 in the pound, has produced the ſpecie ſum of 593,201 dolls. and 1 cent; that the aggregate of the debts already redeemed amounts to the ſum of 548,988 dollars and 13 cents; and that there remains (allowing for certain contingencies) in the Treaſury, the ſum of 72,201 dollars and 50 cents, to anſwer the further operation of the redemption law, and ſuch new appropriations as you ſhall be pleaſed to direct. I have found it impracticable, however, on the terms preſcribed, to veſt any part of this ſurplus in the ſtock of the Bank of North-America, according to the view and diſpoſition of the Legiſlature.

Thus honourably diſencumbered from the pecuniary obligations that were incurred in conſequence of the late war, the honeſt price of our independence, I cannot conceive (as I have before ſuggeſted) any ſituation of political proſperity and affluence, ſurpaſſing that which the citizens of Pennſylvania are invited to enjoy. From that part of the wealth of the community, which conſiſts in the debt of the United States, there will, notwithſtanding the recent diminutions of the capital (reducing it to the eſtimated amount of about 167,000 dollars in ſix per cents, 187,000 dollars in three per cents, and 218,000 dollars in deferred ſtock) ariſe an income, which, together with the product of the ordinary and permanent revenues, will be ſufficient to defray the expences of government, and to proſecute any rational objects of public convenience. Our unliquidated demand againſt the Union may, at the ſame time, be conſidered as promiſing an acceſſion of productive property; for, although nothing can be preciſely aſcertained in this reſpect, until the final ſettlement of all claims of the ſiſter ſtates, the agent on behalf of Pennſylvania aſſures me, that our accounts bear a favourable aſpect, and that he has reaſon to believe that the principal charges which they exhibit ſtand, at preſent, in a ſtate of approbation. In addition to theſe funds, the arrearages of taxes (amounting, excluſively of the known exonerations, to the ſum of about 537,000 dollars) form a conſiderable, though, from the nature of the ſubject, a temporary reſource; and the operations of the land office (which, ſince the firſt day of November, 1791, have brought, of ſpecie and certificates, a ſum exceeding 210,000 dollars into the treaſury) may be regarded with the moſt ſanguine expectation of benefit and emolument.

To cheriſh theſe reſources with a prudent œconomy, and to employ them with a judicious liberality, may now be conſidered as the chief purpoſes of the truſt which our conſtituents have repoſed in the departments of government. An attention to the firſt of theſe will, I believe, induce you to avoid any farther reduction of the principal of the public ſtock; and muſt ſuggeſt the expediency of making ſome arrangement, for rendering the unappropriated monies, that ſhall, from time to time, accumulate in the treaſury, productive of a reaſonable profit. I recommend, likewiſe, to your conſideration, the propriety of taking additional meaſures for the collection of the arrearages of taxes, which the delay of every year naturally renders more difficult and precarious; and if the amount due from the city and the reſpective counties were now to be cleared from the claims to exoneration, divided into moderate ſums, and made payable in convenient inſtallments, I think the regulation would not only alleviate the burthen to the citizens, but enſure the payment to the public.

With reſpect to the ſecond point of legiſlative duty, to which I have particularly adverted (the judicious appropriation of the public wealth) experience juſtifies me in anticipating the moſt ſatisfactory conduct. The improvement in the public roads, and of our inland navigation, has been, and will, no doubt, continue to be, a leading object; and it affords me great pleaſure to encourage that purſuit, by aſſuring you of the beneficial effects which it has already produced, under the auſpices of the legiſlature. The execution of ſeveral of the contracts, that were formerly mentioned, is complete; and the progreſs in many more is very conſiderable; as will appear from the reports of the agents of information, which I ſhall direct to be tranſmitted to you during the preſent ſeſſion. The commiſſioners appointed to view and lay out a road beginning at or near the Peach Bottom Ferry, and running towards the navigable waters of Chriſtiana creek; the commiſſioners appointed to lay out a road from Wilkeſbarre to Wyaluſing creek, and thence to Tioga Point; and the commiſſioners appointed to lay out a road from Loyal Sock creek to the 109 mile ſtone; have compleated the taſks reſpectively aſſigned to them: and I expect ſoon to receive the ſurveys of the other commiſſioners appointed for ſimilar purpoſes, agreeably to the directions of the act of Aſſembly. Since my laſt public communication, additional contracts have, likewiſe, been formed, for opening a road from Callendar's Mill, over Chrogan's Gap, in the Blue Mountain, to Weſt's Mill: for opening and improving a road from Franks-town to Conemaugh, at or near the mouth of Stoney creek, and improving the navigation of the river Juniata from its mouth to Aughwick Falls; for opening and improving a road through Nicholl's gap over the South mountain; for opening and improving that part of the road from Bedford to Pittſburgh, that lies between M'Connehy's run and Loyalhanning creek; for opening and improving a road acroſs the Blue mountain, at Smith's gap, between the Wind-Gap and the Lehigh Water-Gap; for improving the Suſquehanna, from Wright's ferry to the mouth of Swatara creek; for opening and improving a road beginning at the weſt end of High-ſtreet of the city of Philadelphia, and thence extending on the direction of ſaid ſtreet about three miles and a half, through the county of Philadelphia and townſhip of Blockley, to the line of the county of Delaware; for improving a road from M'Calliſter's Gap, to the Burnt Cabbins, and Skinner's road; for opening and improving a road from the Lehigh Water Gap, acroſs the Matchunk Mountain, to interſect the Neſcopeck road made by Evan Owen; for improving a road in a winding aſcent over Vanderen's Hill, in Roxbury townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, agreeably to the principles of a ſurvey and report made by David Rittenhouſe, and Thomas Hutchins, Eſquires, in purſuance of inſtructions given them by the General Aſſembly on the 26th of September, 1783; for opening and improving a road from the mouth of Juniata river to David Miller's on Juniata; for improving the road from M'Call's Ferry on Suſquehanna river, until it falls into the road to be laid out from Peach Bottom Ferry to the neareſt navigable waters of Chriſtiana creek, in the ſtate of Delaware; for improving a road leading from Lancaſter to Harriſburg, beginning at the Bear in Donegal townſhip, to Swatara creek in Dauphin county; for opening and improving a road from the eaſt ſide of Sideling Hill, to the town of Bedford; for opening and improving that part of the road from Bedford to Pittſburg, that lies between Loyalhanning creek and the Nine Mile Run; and for opening and improving a road from Mount Rock, near Carliſle, to Rankin's Ferry, on Suſquehanna river.

I am informed that the ſeveral incorporated companies, for eſtabliſhing a turnpike road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaſter, and for opening water communications between the rivers Suſquehanna and Schuylkill, and between the rivers Schuylkill and Delaware, have commenced their reſpective works, with a fair proſpect of ſucceſs. And I cannot leave this ſubject, without repeating a deſire that the improvements in our roads and rivers may be ſecured, by a reviſion of the general laws that relate to them, and the introduction of ſtrict and permament rules, as well for keeping them in repair, as for preventing nuiſances and encroachments.

As intimately connected with the order and product of our finances, the officers of accounts, and the Land-Office, will, at all times, claim the particular attention of government. Such improvements might, I think, be introduced into both theſe departments, as would render their tranſactions more convenient to the citizens, and more advantageous to the public. I ſhall not, however, enter into the detail, farther than to bring again to your notice, the impediments in the collection of the duty on tavern licences; and to point out the expediency of placing, on a better footing, the mode of compelling the officers, who are entruſted with public monies, to account; as it may at preſent happen, that the proceſs can only be iſſued by thoſe, who are, themſelves, the delinquents. With reſpect to marriage licences, ſome legiſlative ſanction is certainly wanting, to render them either uſeful, as a civil regulation, or profitable, as an inſtrument of revenue.

In bringing to your view the ſtate of the public departments, my earneſt deſire that the judiciary ſhould be eſtabliſhed upon the moſt eligible plan, and that every improvement, which experience may ſuggeſt, ſhould be adopted, will, I hope, excuſe my reminding you, that very injurious delays and diſappointments ariſe in the adminiſtration of juſtice within the city and county of Philadelphia, owing, among other things, to the impoſſibility of obtaining the conſtant attendance of the Aſſociate Juſtices of the Common Pleas, for the inadequate compenſation which the law allows. The importance and the multiplicity of the objects embraced by the juriſdiction of that court; the great body of our fellow citizens, as well as the many foreigners, affected by its deciſions; and the number of ſeſſions (including thoſe of the Quarter Seſſions, of the Orphan's Court, and of the Court for the diſcharge of inſolvent debtors) which its Judges muſt unavoidably hold; are conſiderations, that recommend the ſubject to a very ſerious attention, and will, no doubt, produce an effectual reform. The expediency of enlarging the equitable powers of all the courts will likewiſe, I preſume, again be introduced

into your deliberations; and, in conſequence of the diſſolution of the Court of Admiralty, which formerly exiſted under the authority of the ſtate, it is now neceſſary to determine in what manner the Ship-builders, and other perſons employed in the equipment of veſſels, ſhall proceed to obtain the benefit, intended for that induſtrious and valuable claſs of citizens, by the act which ſubjects the veſſels and furniture to the payment of their demands.—The materials that have been collected in purſuance of the law paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion, will enable you, before your adjournment, to gratify our conſtituents, by enacting a moderate, explicit and comprehenſive table of fees, and, having required from the reſpective Sheriffs an account of the preſent ſtate of the public priſons throughout the Commonwealth, I ſhall refer their anſwers, together with a very accurate and liberal report from the inſpectors of the priſons of Philadelphia, to your wiſdom and humanity, in hopes that meaſures may be deviſed to encreaſe the ſecurity of the community, and to meliorate the condition of the unfortunate. As education indirectly unites with the courts of juſtice, in producing an habitual obedience to the authority of the laws, and in preſerving the peace and order of ſociety, it will not be improper here to expreſs a wiſh, that the eſtabliſhment of public ſchools, contemplated by the conſtitution, may receive a favourable attention; for, conſidered merely as a matter of policy, it is better to prevent, than to puniſh offences; and the diffuſion of knowledge, elevating the ſentiments, and confirming the virtue, of the people, is the ſafeſt, the beſt inſtrument that government can employ.

It muſt be flattering to the judgment, and grateful to the humanity of the Legiſlature, to learn, from ſatisfactory evidence, that the experiment in rendering the penal laws of Pennſylvania leſs ſanguinary, has been attended with an obvious decreaſe of the number and the atrocity of offences. I ſhall, therefore, take an early opportunity of communicating to you a ſtatement of the facts and obſervations relating to the ſubject, which a Judge of the Supreme Court (lately the Attorney-General) has made, in compliance with my requeſt, and which, as the reſult of conſiderable experience and deliberation, merits particular regard. Such, indeed, have already been the wholeſome effects of the new ſyſtem, that if, while we conſider the prevention of crimes to be the ſole end of puniſhment, we alſo admit that every puniſhment, which is not abſolutely neceſſary for that purpoſe, is an act of tyranny and cruelty, it has now become a duty to proſecute the buſineſs of reform; and I am perſuaded you will find, that, without affecting the juſt diſtribution of penalties, in proportion to the reſpective tranſgreſſions, a mitigation of puniſhment may be ſafely, and even beneficially, extended to many, if not to all of the offences, except High Treaſon and Murder, for which the law ſtill denounces the forfeiture of life.

You will perceive, from documents that will be laid before you, that the conſtitution of the office of the Wardens of the Port requires a radical reviſion; and that regulations are neceſſary to obviate the cauſe of certain diſputes, which have recently taken place between the merchants and the pilots, reſpecting the pay of the latter; and the continuance of which might have proved prejudicial to the trade of Philadelphia. I am not apprized how far Congreſs has it in contemplation to legiſlate on theſe ſubjects; but leſt you ſhould deem it expedient to exerciſe your power over them immediately, I have procured, in aid of your enquiries, a ſtatement of the pilotage allowed at ſome of the principal ports within the United States.

The Health-Office becomes alſo more and more important, as our commerce extends, and the emigrations to America increaſe. In addition, therefore, to my former repreſentations, I am led to obſerve, that inconveniencies, which have been actually felt, point out the neceſſity of a proviſion to prevent, in future, the introduction of emigrants and others, infected with any peſtilential diſeaſe; who, for the very purpoſe of evading this exiſting law, may be diſcharged within the precincts of a neighbouring ſtate; but being, in fact, deſtined for Pennſylvania, immediately travel hither by land. The eſtabliſhment of an Hoſpital for invalid Mariners, to be ſupported by a fund collected from the perſons whoſe benefit is deſigned, might, it is thought, be uſefully connected with the Health-Office, and ſeems calculated to engage your attention, from motives of policy, as well as of benevolence.

Enquiring into the material buſineſs directed to be performed by the laws of the laſt ſeſſion, you will find, that the boundary line, between the counties of Mifflin and Huntingdon, has at length been run; and it is with pleaſure I add, to the ſatisfaction of all the parties. The republication of the laws of the commonwealth, during the period preſcribed by the act, will, probably, be completed before your adjournment; and, according to the report of the Surveyor-General, the lottery for indemnifying thoſe claimants, whoſe lots fell in the tenth diſtrict of the donation lands, has been regularly drawn; but a legiſlative explanation will be required, to enable the Land-officer to carry into effect the deſign of the act, in favour of ſuch perſons as have not heretofore filed their claims.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

You will receive, in the reports of the proper officers, a particular ſtatement of the various objects, that require a pecuniary proviſion for the enſuing year. Beſides an appropriation for the computed expences of government (amounting to about 90,000 dollars) there will be wanting a ſum of 7,038 dollars and 96 cents, to diſcharge the certificates iſſued for thoſe debts, which have been liquidated during the receſs of the legiſlature, but for the payment of which no fund has hitherto been deſignated. The extra expences incurred for militia ſervices on our weſtern frontier will, I am perſuaded, be cheerfully defrayed; and you will find from the account of the diſburſements, and an eſtimate of the work that remains to be done, the neceſſity there is for a further grant, to complete the building intended for the accommodation of the Preſident of the United States. To theſe, permit me to ſubjoin a few matters of leſs moment:----Appropriations for making ſome requiſite improvements in the gunpowder magazine, and ſtoring the public arms; for reimburſing the pay of ſupernumerary clerks, unavoidably employed by the treaſurer in expediting the ſubſcription to the loan propoſed by the United States; for ſatisfying a ſmall claim made by Cornplanter, on account of two horſes that were taken, as he alledges, by certain citizens of Pennſylvania, from the Seneca nation; and for defraying the contingent expences of the executive department.

Purſuing the judicious conduct which has heretofore been adopted, with reſpect to our finances, directions will, I preſume, be given for deſtroying a conſiderable ſum of the bills of credit of the years 1781 and 1785, that is now accumulated in the treaſury: But as contributions in taxes, or purchaſes at the land-office, are the only means at preſent provided for the final redemption of thoſe emiſſions, I ſubmit to your wiſdom the expediency of ordering an actual and immediate payment; from which (you will probably think with me) the faith of the commonwealth will derive additional honour; the land office (except an abſorbed and inconſiderable reſiduum of the unfunded depreciation certificates) will be free from embarraſſment, and the ſyſtem which ſhall be formed for collecting the arrearages of taxes may be rendered more ſimple in its ſtructure, and more certain in its operations.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

It will be neceſſary, during the preſent ſeſſion, to provide for taking the enumeration of the taxable inhabitants of the ſtate, agreeably to the direction of the fourth ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution; and as the law regulating bankruptcy expires on the 1ſt day of January next, that ſubject will likewiſe claim your attention. The effect of our bankrupt ſyſtem has, hitherto, I am aſſured, been greatly beneficial, as well in relieving debtors from the preſſure of inſupportable misfortunes, as in ſecuring the property of perſons in embarraſſed circumſtances, for the purpoſe of making an equitable diſtribution among their creditors. In the number of two hundred and nineteen commiſſions that have iſſued, only two inſtances of a proſecution for non-conformity or or perjury have occurred; while (as it is repreſented to me) almoſt all the bankrupts have, ſince their diſcharge, become uſeful members of ſociety, and ſome of them have honourably paid their pre-contracted debts. Under theſe circumſtances, you will probably conceive that the public good may be promoted by the continuance of the law, at leaſt till Congreſs has inſtituted ſome general regulation to ſupply its uſes.

The act for transferring the powers of the late Supreme Executive Council to the preſent Executive, and the act to regulate the exportation of pot-aſh, and pearl-aſh, will terminate with the preſent ſeſſion. The ſuſpenſion of a part of the law, reſpecting the fiſheries in the river Codorus, will ceaſe on the enſuing fifth of March; and ſhould you determine to hold only one ſeſſion during the preſent General Aſſembly, ſeveral other acts, on account of their limitation, will claim a ſhare in your deliberations. Permit me to take this opportunity, likewiſe, to bring into conſideration the expediency of reviſing the act, which empowered the juſtices of the Supreme Court to ſupply defects in the titles to land occaſioned by the loſs of deeds, or other caſualties; and to inform you that the maps of Pennſylvania, which have been delivered by Reading Howell, agreeably to law, are depoſited in the Secretary's office, to be diſpoſed of as you ſhall pleaſe to direct.

From the length of the late receſs of the Legiſlature, and a deſire to furniſh a comprehenſive view of the affairs of the commonwealth, my preſent communications have been rendered thus particular; but I am happy, gentlemen, that, amidſt the multiplicity of objects which are ſtated, there will be found ample encouragement for proſecuting, with your uſual zeal, the taſk which the confidence of our fellow citizens has aſſigned to you. As far as the Executive truſt extends, you may likewiſe rely on and earneſt co-operation to improve and perpetuate the reputation my happineſs of our country.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 7, 1792.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 3.

THE petition of W. and J. Simms, ſome time ſince preſented, relative to the remiſſion of duties on goods loſt on the coaſt of Jerſey, in coming round from New-York to this port, was referred to a ſelect committee.

A petition was read from a number of citizens of Charleſton, S. C. praying a bankrupt law to be paſſed—referred to the committee already appointed.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treaſury, incloſing a plan for the reduction of the public debt—Two hundred copies ordered to be printed for the uſe of the Houſe.

Mr. Dayton renewed his motion, That the Secretary of War lay before the houſe a liſt of the names of the perſons returned to his office for penſions by the circuit courts, in purſuance of the act for ſettling the claims of widows, &c. barred by the limitation law, and to regulate claims to invalid penſions, &c. This motion was grounded on the idea of the revenue being impoſed on by the admitting of improper perſons to penſions—After ſome debate, the motion was agreed to.

A bill was brought in, and read the firſt time, for determining the northern boundary of the territory ceded by the ſtate of North-Carolina to the United States.

The Houſe then, in committee of the whole, reſumed the conſideration of the eſtimate of appropriations for 1793. The eſtimate of contingencies for the War Department for 1793, (50,000 dollars) was ſtruck out, and a blank left. The eſtimate being gone through with, ſeveral reſolutions were moved purſuant thereto, read, and laid on the table. The committee then roſe, to ſit again to-morrow.

In committee of the whole, ſome amendments were made to the bill for aſcertaining the fees demandable on admiralty proceedings in the Courts of the United States, when the committee roſe, and reported progreſs.

TUESDAY, December 4.

The bill for ſettling the northern boundary line of the territory ceded to the United States, by the ſtate of North-Carolina, was read the ſecond time and referred to a committee of the whole, to ſit on Thurſday next.—This bill authoriſes the Preſident of the United States, with the conſent of Virginia and Kentuckey, to cauſe a line to be run from the weſtern extremity of the line run by Jefferſon and Frier, in latitude 36: 30, North—The expence to be paid out of the Treaſury of the United States.

The Speaker laid before the Houſe a letter from the Secretary of the Treaſury, accompanying ſundry accounts of the Commiſſioners of Loans throughout the United States. The papers, upon the motion of Mr Kitchel, were referred to a committee of the whole on the report of eſtimates for 1793.—The Houſe then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on this buſineſs.

The accounts of the commiſſioners in ſeveral ſtates were read, ſome objections made to particular items. The expence of transfers, a heavy charge, it was ſaid, ſhould bear on the individuals who applied for transfers. The article in the report of eſtimates relative to the ſubject was referred to, and ſome alterations made.

The item propoſing an appropriation of 50,000 dollars for contingencies, and extraordinary expences for the War Department, came under conſideration. Mr. Steel moved to ſtrike out the ſum, and inſert 5000. This motion was waved to decide upon another, ſubſtance as follows: Reſolved, as the opinion of this committee, that the Preſident of the United States be requeſted to cauſe to be laid before the Houſe an eſtimate of the contingent expences of the war department for the year 1793, and the items on which the Secretary of the department of war ſtates certain eſtimates, called conjectural, to be founded, ſpecifying, as diſtinctly as may be, the heads of each article.

A motion was made to modify the reſolution in ſuch manner, as to make a direct application to the war department for the required information, which, after ſome debate, was loſt, and the motion in its original form agreed to.

Mr. Steel's motion remains ſuſpended until the information is received.

The fourth part of the reſolution offered by Mr. Fitzſimons yeſterday, authoriſing the Preſident to take up a loan, was withdrawn.

The committee then roſe, and reported the reſolution which calls on the Preſident for information, and aſked leave to ſit again. The reſolution was adopted by the Houſe.

Mr. Fitzſimons, of the committee appointed on the report of the Secretary of State, relative to the fund appropriated for foreign intercourſe, brought in a report, which was laid on the table.

The Houſe then took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to reimburſe certain extra expences of the commiſſioners for treating with the Creeks. The report contemplates allowing them 1200 dollars.

Upon the queſtion of agreeing to fill up the blank in the bill with the ſum of 1200 dollars, as reported by the committee, the yeas and nays were called, and were, yeas 24, nays 25.

It was then moved to fill up the blank in the bill with 1100—Loſt. With 900—Carried.

WEDNESDAY, December 5.

The bill, to reimburſe certain extra expences of the Commiſſioners to the Creeks, was brought in engroſſed. The yeas and nays were called upon the paſſing of the bill, and were—Yeas 20—Nays 21. The bill was conſequently loſt.

The report of the committee in favour of the petition of William Dunbar, in behalf of the heirs of *G. Galpin*, formerly a commiſſioner of Indian affairs, was taken up. The report recommends allowing a compenſation of 500 dollars for ſervices rendered between the years 1775 and 1780.

On the queſtion to agree to this report, 21 roſe in favour, and 24 againſt it.

Sundry petitions and memorials were preſented, which were variouſly diſpoſed of.

The report of the committee in favor of the petition of Moſes Young was taken up for conſideration. On the queſtion to agree to the report, 25 roſe in favour of it, and 27 againſt it.

It was then moved to re-commit the buſineſs, as additional documents were in poſſeſſion of the Houſe ſince the former commitment. This motion was alſo negatived.

Mr. Goodhue gave notice of his intention to call up the coaſting bill to-morrow. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 6.

The committee appointed for the purpoſe brought in a bill, conformably to a reſolution of the Houſe of the 29th ult. favorable to the prayer of the petition of Lewis Gerranger, Captain of Artillery in the ſervice of the United States, which was once read, and laid on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident, introducing a communication, which requiring privacy, the galleries were cleared. This communication, we underſtand, relates to Indian affairs, and breathes peace.

After the opening of the galleries a communication was read from the commiſſioners for ſettling accounts between the individual ſtates and the United States, purporting that they at preſent ſaw nothing to prevent their compleating the buſineſs of their appointment within the time limited,---the firſt of July, 1793.

Order of the Day.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on the Coaſting Bill.

The committee went through this bill, and reported ſundry amendments, which the Houſe laid on the table.

Mr. Key, of the committee appointed, reported in favour of the petition of W. and J. Sims. Order of the day in committee of the whole for Monday next.

BOSTON, November 24.

THE AFFAIRS IN FRANCE

Intereſt every order of men, and are the ſubject of general converſation. At the date of our laſt accounts, the period was pregnant with great events. Between two and three hundred thouſand armed freemen were in the field, endeavouring to check nearly as large a number of veteran ſoldiers, under that able commander the Duke of Brunſwick---who, educated in the ſchool of Frederick the Third, grown grey * in experience, and acquainted with all the viciſſitudes of a ſoldier's life, moves on coolly and cautiouſly, in the direct road to Paris.---All the towns, except Thionville, † before which his armies have ſet down, have capitulated—Montmedi, § Verdun, ‡ and Longwi, are among the number. The moſt honourable terms have been granted to the ſeveral garriſons---all plundering forbid, and the horrors of war greatly leſſened, by the diſplay of a liberal policy on both ſides.---The expected deſertions of the Germans do not take place, nor does there appear in them that ſpirit for revolution, on which the patriots of France reckoned ſo much. This is truth, though undeſirable.

The French armies, commanded in chief by Marſhal Luckner, are daily augmented by volunteers, from whoſe valour, patriotiſm and enthuſiaſm, much, in time, may be reaſonably expected---but lacking diſcipline, and not feeling full confidence in the fidelity of their officers, their operations, as yet, have been only defenſive; the diſcipline of the troops, however, daily increaſes, and their ſuſpicious officers are leſſening. A general action does not appear to be the wiſh of either commander---The Germans could not remedy a defeat---and the French doubt, at preſent, the firmneſs of their forces. However, being in the vicinity of each other, ſome ſerious engagement muſt take place.

Spain is preparing her land and ſea forces, to aſſiſt the combined monarchs---and the Pope, it was expected, would endeavour, by force, to re-eſtabliſh his authority in Avignon. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, having ſubjugated the Poles, has an army actually on the march for France. So that, from an impartial ſurvey of the ſituation of our allies, we cannot felicitate ourſelves in the proſpect of a ſpeedy eſtabliſhment of the revolution.—Nevertheleſs, a fervid ſpirit of freedom animates the citizens in every part of the republic—the moſt active meaſures for defending the country are purſued; nor does a doubt appear of the ſucceſs of their ſtruggles;—and although in the capital,

——" Contention, like a horſe,
" Full of high feeding, madly hath broke looſe,
" And bears down all before it,"

in the other parts, a great degree of order is obſerved—property and perſons are ſecure---the public taxes are paid---and buſineſs regularly carried on.

Let the conteſt in France iſſue either in the eſtabliſh-

* The Duke was born Jan. 12, 1721.

† Thionville is a very ſtrong town of France, in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is advantageouſly ſeated on the river Moſelle, over which there is a bridge, defended by a horn-work, 14 miles north of Metz, and 194 north-eaſt of Paris, long. 6:15 eaſt, lat. 49:21 north.

§ Montmedi is a ſmall, but ſtrong town of France, in Luxemburg, on the river Chire, which divides it into the upper and lower towns. It is 22 miles S. E. of Sedan, 27 S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of Paris; long. 5:23 E. lat. 49:38 N.

‡ Verdun is an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the Verdunois, with a biſhop's ſee, the title of a principality, and a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, which runs through the middle, 49 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 150 E. of Paris, long. 5:29 E. lat. 49:9 N.

ment of republicanism or monarchy---the United States will be benefited by the event.---The animosity which at present exists between the various partizans, must constrain those who are unsuccessful to seek an asylum in some other part of the globe--and none presents itself more favourably than this country. Here ALL enjoy liberty and safety---Here they will be removed from all those local causes of dissatisfaction, which have embittered their lives at home, and settling into the tranquil state of our citizens, by their arts and industry, they will open new sources of wealth, and greatly contribute to advance the growing importance and prosperity of our country.

November 28.

On Friday last, a very severe north-east storm commenced, and continued until Sunday morning, attended, we fear, with much loss to the mercantile interest.

In this storm, the ship Rodney, of London, Captain Whytock, which sailed from this port on Thursday last, went ashore at Marshfield, and was entirely lost. She had rode out the gale until seven o'clock on Sunday Morning, when striking the ledges with great force, her upper works separated from the hull, and went on shore, with all the ship's company, who were thus providentially saved; the Captain's lady was among the number. The ship was loaded with lumber, and had a great number of cattle and horses upon deck, all of which were lost. The attention and assistance afforded by the people of Marshfield to the unfortunate, reflect much credit on them; and the commiseration shewn by the public on the loss, must afford much consolation to the distressed.

A brig belonging to Mr. Parsons, of this town, we are told, is ashore at Lynn-Beach, and two coasters in the outer harbour of this port.

NEW-YORK, December 7.

A gentleman of respectability, who is an inhabitant of, and lately from Kingston, formerly Caperaqua, in upper Canada, assures us that the people of that territory are very desirous of having the prohibition on trade with the United States taken off, and that their request being made known to Governor Simcoe, he readily complied with it. Their trade will be by the Western Lake and the Mohawk.

[American Spy.]

AUGUSTA, November 17.

We are informed that a party of white men from the frontiers of this state, has of late made an incursion to the Cherokee nation, burnt one of their towns, and killed three of their people; That two of seven Indians of the aforesaid nation, who had been invited into the settlements to hold a friendly talk concerning the late murders by Indians, were killed at Ward's mill, in Franklin county, and a squaw at the same time wounded. These transactions are, no doubt, considered by the doers of them as striking the balance on savage account, it is however assuming a great deal, (to leave humanity and policy out of the question) for individuals to take upon themselves to judge (and carry into execution that judgment) on matters which involve the general tranquility.

Four persons, who sailed from Boston to the island of Martinique, and from thence to Savannah, in May last, were indicted and tried for stealing, on the high seas, near the island of Martinique, a number of Negroes, belonging to inhabitants of that island; Samuel Skinner, of Boston, who was supercargo of the vessel, and who appeared to be the principal, was found guilty by the jury, on his own confession, upon the 16th section of the law for punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and sentenced to receive thirty-nine lashes, to pay a fine of 100 dollars, all lawful charges of prosecution, and to stand committed till the sentence was complied with. The other three prisoners, to wit, Nathaniel Hickman, Robert Watts, and Nathaniel Ridgway, were acquitted. The court sat four days, during which time several civil causes were tried, and a general satisfaction seemed to prevail. We hear Judge Blair was to have rode the southern circuit, but the indisposition of his family prevented it.

Samuel Skinner, pursuant to the above mentioned sentence, was, on Wednesday last, publicly whipped at the market house in this town.

WINCHESTER, November 30.

Yesterday was escorted to this town from Martinsburg, and safely lodged in the district gaol, *Christopher Kearns*, charged with passing a counterfeit certificate. Several others of the same kind were also found in his possession.

MARTINSBURGH, November 26.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress, dated Philadelphia, 19th November, 1792, to his friend in this town.

"We have spent much time examining the communications from the Executive, respecting transactions during the recess; these communications are voluminous, and cannot be detailed in a letter, but the opinion which I have formed, as the result of the investigation is, that the negociation of last summer, and our former treaties with the Indian tribes, have confirmed in their attachments to the United States, and disposed to peace (the influence of rival powers notwithstanding) a majority of the Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Chickasaws,---to this is owing the failure of the intended expedition against the Cumberland settlement. The Wabash and Illinois Indians have also agreed to treat—and 16 of their warriors are on their way to this place---which will have a salutary effect, if the Miami and other western Indians can be subdued, I say subdued, because I believe there is no alternative, although endeavours to obtain peace will probably be continued through the winter, but if they should continue their hostilities successfully, the other tribes cannot, and perhaps will not wish to restrain their young men from plunder, they will consequently keep our frontiers in a state of alarm and distress and, by provoking retaliation on the part of our people, render the war general.

"I will give another opinion, which is founded on concurrent advices from Europe and the Southern States of America---it is this, that there will be a great demand for corn during the present year, it will therefore be imprudent for our farmers to sell their wheat at low rates---the great abundance of their crops notwithstanding."

PITTSBURGH, December 2.

We hear that some Indians have been discovered near the place intended for the encampment of the army-- and that Captain *Sparks*, of the rifle-men, fired at one, and it is supposed wounded him, as he made off without returning the fire.

On Wednesday last, the whole army *(except a few that are left for this garrison)* marched for their winter quarters.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

Sunday arrived here, in the ship Ceres, Capt. Marsh, from Hamburgh, Mr. Blanchard, the celebrated aernaut, with his aerostatic apparatus. The Ceres having sailed from Hamburgh on the first of October, brings nothing new.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Dunkirk to his friend in New-Bedford, dated October the 5th, received per the brig Mary.

"As to public matters, some things are too horrible to relate, particularly the dreadful massacre in Paris: The abominable instrument that set this on foot, is a member of the National Convention; and I am rejoiced to find that almost the whole assembly are disgusted at his being one of their body:—Great severity has been poured out upon him there, and many call for a decree of accusation against him; but others, I apprehend, fearing it will make too great a bustle, have put it by for the present. The desolations of war approach us! Lisle is besieged by 31,000 Austrians. It is a strong city, 48 miles from this; in still wheather, the report of their cannon are heard here. It is supposed, if no treachery takes place, to be able to withstand a siege of many months, opposed to an army of 600,000 men. The first inst. 6000 women and children were sent out of town. The enemy have thrown into Lisle 500,000lb. of iron—have erected 9 batteries of 6 guns each, carrying balls from 15 to 33lb. Lisle has sent them in return 57,000 cannon balls—have lost 130 men, and 100 houses burnt. The most horrid part of this siege is out of the common line of war. The Austrians oblige the neighbouring peasants to work on their trenches and fortification, erecting in the front and most exposed part of the army, where many of the poor creatures are killed by their own friends and fellow subjects. On the night of the 2d, 6000 fresh troops were thrown into the town; and in two days many more will be in its neighbourhood.

"All the fire engines are sent off from this town for that city, to assist in extinguishing the fire kindled by the red hot balls. It is daily expected that Spain and all Germany will declare war against France. The diet of Ratisbon is supposed to have concluded on this measure. Russia is marching her forces from Poland ——

"Switzerland, it is feared, will be added to the number on account of the late inhuman massacre of a great many of their officers; and France has declared against the King of Sardinia, and has marched an army into his dominions: His army has fled before them, and many of the towns have opened their gates, and desired to be under the French government: But as they have declared against "War for conquest," they propose only setting the people free from their King, and for themselves to form a republic, or any other government, except a monarchy, they may choose. The answer of the municipality of Lisle, to the duke Albert of Saxony, when summoned to surrender the town, deserves to be preserved—"We have sworn a few hours ago, to remain faithful to the republic; to defend with all our force and powers, Freedom and Equality, or to die at our post.——We are not perjurers'——Spartans could not have answered better."

A New-Bedford (Mass.) paper gives a summary of European intelligence, abstracted from papers received by the Mary, Capt. Bunker from Dunkirk, down to the 2d of October. From this summary we extract the following articles.

That the account of M. Dumourier's army being surrounded by the Duke of Brunswick's and taken prisoners, is erroneous; and that it originated in the false clamour of some strolling waggoners and settlers: But instead of a successful Austrian sortie, they had disappeared; satisfied with having reaped the fruits of a momentary error—That a misunderstanding, of a serious nature, has taken place between the King of Prussia, and the Duke of Brunswick.

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

EVENING, September 26.

M. Le Brun, minister of foreign affairs, presented to the convention the following general view of the state of Europe, as it respects the French republic.

"The principles adopted among us have brought upon us the hatred of all Kings and of all governments, but the people are our friends. The crisis in which the republic now stands is not the most dangerous; in the spring all the Kings of Europe will be leagued against us.

"If we have every thing to fear from their hatred to our republic, their mutual jealousy and mistrust, as well as a variety of other circumstances which may happen in the course of six months, ought to free us from every uneasiness.

"That woman of the north, who, for twenty years has disturbed the peace of Europe, still threatens us; she still announces the arrival of her troops, and yet still detains them through a dread of seeing herself oppressed by her neighbours.

"We are told that 30,000 Russians are coming to join those armies which are now fighting against our liberty: Those 30,000 men have not yet passed the frontiers of Poland. We have been told of ships in the White Sea; those ships have returned to the port of Cronstadt, because they were neither provided with provisions nor ammunition. A fleet was likewise said to be coming from the Black Sea, but this fleet, so long announced, has not yet appeared. Besides, to send a fleet through the straits of Constantinople, would be violating every kind of treaty with the Ottoman Porte, which is not much disposed to grant favors to the heroine of the north.

"Poland, a prey to intestine divisions, can undertake nothing abroad.

"Denmark, its interests require that it should observe the strictest neutrality.

"The court of Vienna, has at length prevailed upon the German empire, to declare war against France. We may expect that the Diet of Ratisbon will soon formally notify to us this resolution.

"The union of the courts of Berlin and Vienna, has been blamed by all powers. The war which they carry on against us cannot fail of being prejudicial to themselves.

"A secret fermentation, which encreases every day, prevails at Berlin. Frederick has demanded a reinforcement of 30,000 men. They cannot be sent to him without incurring the danger of an insurrection. He can hope for no farther assistance in money, and the treasures accumulated by Frederick the Great are exhausted.

"There is a secret intelligence between the cabinet of St. James's, and that of the Hague. These two courts seem to follow the same system, and they have declared, that they mean to observe a strict neutrality. All their protestations, however, ought not to inspire us with confidence. Holland has not taken up arms against us, but it furnishes certain supplies to our enemies; and though England has only a very small fleet in its ports, it has such resources as may enable it to equip a very formidable one in a moment.

"Spain has only 25,000 men ready to march against us. We need not doubt that this court will take a very active part in the war against the French republic. A Bourbon is upon the throne of Spain, and he wishes to avenge the Bourbons.

"The petty princes of Italy always follow that plan which is dictated to them by the strongest party."

M. Le Brun terminated the report by assuring the convention, "that he would be answerable for the truth of every thing he had advanced."

The report was applauded; and ordered to be printed.

A deputation from the commons of Paris were admitted to the bar. They denounced M. Manuel, procureur of the commons, for having delivered to an agent of the king of Prussia some decrees of the commons, and extracts from the process verbal of their sittings.

Manuel.—"I had a right to deliver these extracts, as being procureur of the commons; besides, since the King of Prussia wished to enter into a negociation, it was of importance that his proposals should be heard."

[A loud laugh.]

Breard.—"I wish Manuel would explain himself. Nothing ought to be concealed from the National Convention; and if the King of Prussia wishes to negociate, he ought to address himself to this body."

Simon—"Manuel speaks to us of negociations, but there have been none; the pretended agent of the King of Prussia is an adjutant general of Dumourier. He came to Paris with a kind of commission from the the King of Prussia; this Secretary was released on the simple request of his master; but it was recollected, that one Georges, a member of the constituent assembly, was detained a prisoner at Verdun. Dumourier, therefore, sent after the Secretary of the King of Prussia, and had him brought back. Dumourier then dispatched the Adjutant General, to whom I allude, to the enemies camp, to propose an exchange of the Secretary for Georges. This exchange was proposed to the King of Prussia, who readily accepted of it. A conversation then took place between the Adjutant General and his Prussian Majesty, who complained, that the King of France and his family had experienced every kind of indignity, being confined in the Chatelet, where they were rotting upon straw with the rest of the prisoners. The Adjutant replied, that this was absolutely false, as they were in the temple, a house formerly belonging to M. D'Artois."

The convention, after hearing this statement, proceeded to the order of the day.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the Year 1793.

RED CEDAR POSTS, &c.

WANTED about 1000 Red Cedar Posts, and 4000 White Cedar Rails, to be delivered at Frankford, at any time betwixt this time and the first of April next, for which a generous price will be given. Also wanted to hire, a good GARDNER. Enquire at No. 95, North Second street.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1792. SAMUEL MILES.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the Premises, on the 28th day of this instant, (December) the following described PLANTATIONS and LOTS of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Newton, and county of Gloucester, the Sales to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue by adjournment, until the whole are Sold, viz.

ONE Plantation bounding on Cooper's creek, containing about 200 acres, near 20 whereof, banked meadow, on which there is a good two story brick-house, frame kitchen, barn, and other necessary buildings, and a convenient landing on the creek, near the house.

One other Plantation, bounding on the west side of the road leading from Haddonfield to Cooper's Ferries, containing about 54 acres, on which there is a dwelling-house and other improvements.

Twenty-one Lots of Woodland, lying contiguous to both the said Plantations, containing from 3½ to 7 acres each, a number of which bound on the north side of the aforesaid road, and may make convenient settlements for tradesmen, as well as accommodate persons inclining to purchase woodland for their own fuel, or for transporting wood to the Philadelphia Market, being near several landings on Cooper's creek. Persons inclining to purchase, on applying to the subscribers before the day of sale, may see a plan of the lands.

The whole late the property of EBENEZER HOPKINS, deceased, and to be sold in pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by

JOHN ESTAUGH HOPKINS, THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.

Haddonfield, Twelfth Month 6 h, 1792. †

BY virtue of a Precept from Christian Febiger, Esquire, Sole Trustee of the General Loan Office, of the State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday, the 31st day of December instant, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Haycock township, Bucks county; bounded by lands of John Fries, Stephen Akernim, and others, containing 151 acres with allowance, &c. To be sold as the property of William Deal, by

Dec. 1, 1792. ‡ WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, being taken from the door of Winard Nice, Innkeper at Germantown, in the evening of the 8th instant, a large light bay Horse, about 16 hands high, strong built, is a natural trotter, has a short thin mane, scarcely any foretop, a small snip, carries a picked ear; had on a saddle and bridle nearly new, plated stirrups and bridle bitts. Whoever secures said horse and thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horse and saddle, and reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM HEYDRICK.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, Dec. 12. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in New-Britain township, Bucks county, on the 26th day of October, a red HEIFER, with a white face, about 3 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her awa.

December 3, 1792. ‡ JONATHAN DRAKE.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the Premises of the subscriber, in Chester township, county of Delaware, the 7th of October last, a sorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a slit in the near ear, a natural trotter. The owner of the Horse coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, near Chester.

November 6, 1792. † JOHN STILLY, senior.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On the 17th of this inſtant,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Mill Creek Hundred, county of New-Caſtle, ſtate of Delaware, containing 200 acres of LAND, 70 of which is well timbered, 20 of meadow, with a conveniency of watering the banks by flooding dams to moſt of the banks; a large good barn, ſixty-eight by thirty-five feet, cellared under the whole for ſtabling of horſes and cattle, a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two rooms below and three above, with a good ſtone kitchen adjoining the ſame, and other out-houſes; a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never-failing ſpring of good water, a large number of apple-trees, various kinds of peaches, pears and cherries; adjoining lands of Robert Giffin, late Ellis Nichold's, Samuel Jordan Montgomery, and others; ſituate in a good neighbourhood, and convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip, ſix miles from Wilmington, five from Newport, and four to White Clay creek landing. Said Plantation lays high and healthy, with ſprings of good water, to water every field on the place. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the ſame, who will ſhew them. The conditions to be made known at the day of ſale, by JOHN WINDER.

Twelfth Month, 1ſt, 1792. †

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on Thurſday, the 20th inſtant, between the hours of twelve and five, at the Houſe of Maſkell Mills, Inn-keeper, at Roads-town, a very valuable long ſquare LOT, fronting on both ſtreets in ſaid town, in the townſhip of Stow creek, bounding on lands of Joel Fithian, Eſq; David Mulford, and others, ſaid to contain 146 ſquare perches of land, with a good dwelling-houſe and kitchen, hatter's ſhop and colouring-houſe, barn, ſtable, chair-houſe, granary, &c. with a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, a large convenient garden, and other valuable improvements on the ſame. Alſo a LOT of LAND near the above, in the townſhip aforeſaid, bounding on land of Thomas Maſkell, Eſq; and others, ſaid to contain 5¼ acres, be the ſame, or either of them, more or leſs. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Lawrence, and to be ſold, by DAVID POTTER, Sheriff.

N. B. The above deſcribed premiſes are ſuitable and well ſituated for mechanical buſineſs, and is an excellent ſtand for a blackſmith, in a thick ſettled country, where one is much wanted, but might ſuit for almoſt any other tradeſman. The terms of payment are as follow; near one half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, reaſonable credit will be given for the remainder with ſecurity, if required.

December 4, 1792. ¶

A HORSE ſuppoſed to be Stolen,

ON Satu-day, the 20th of October inſtant, was taken from a perſon, who it is ſuppoſed hath Stolen, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a ſmall blaze and ſnip, a ſwitch tail, ſome grey hairs in his off hind foot, and appears to be about 10 years old. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have the ſaid Horſe, by applying to ALEXANDER GARLISLE,

October 24, 1792. ‡ High-Conſtable.

ALL perſons who are indebted to the ſubſcriber for the carcarriage of NEWS-PAPERS, &c. are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle with him as ſoon as poſſible, and thereby enable him to ſerve them in future;---his expences being very great, he hopes his employers will immediately comply with this requeſt, which will greatly oblige their humble ſervant,

JOHN CURTS, Straſburg

November 13, 1792. Meſſenger.

ALL Perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN WILSON, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, are requeſted to make payment without loſs of time; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to call for payment, on DAVID WILSON, in Cheſter county, or WILLIAM WILSON, at Windſor Forge, Lancaſter county, Executors.

November 30, 1792. †

NOTICE is hereby given ro all thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM HALLOWELL, ſenior, of Cheltenham townſhip, county of Montgomery, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, to render in their accounts properly atteſted, before the expiration of three months; and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are required to make ſpeedy payment, or elſe they may expect to be legally proceeded with,

WILLIAM HALLOWELL, junior,

By Power of Attorney. JOHN HALLOWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1792. ‡

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituate in Warrington townſhip, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Graeme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on ſaid plantation two good apple orchards, a good ſtone houſe with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon houſe, with granaries over head, and other out-houſes, the whole in good repair, and is well ſituated for either ſtore or tavern. The title is indiſputable. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes

Auguſt 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

AGAIN REPEATED.
SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps ſhe has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an aukward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-ſtall; the Saddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county,
State of New-Jerſey, 12th April, 1792.

LEFT with the ſubſcriber, at the ſign of the Bull, in Salſbury townſhip, Lancaſter county, about the middle of December laſt, a black MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, by Sabales Dubac, who is deſired to come, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for her keeping. JAMES HAMILTON.

November 24, 1792. †

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts, Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

Juſt printed and to be ſold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity,

POULSON's

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the firſt after Biſſextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

To the PUBLIC.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Cuſtomers in particular, That he has entered into partnerſhip with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing buſineſs in the Engliſh and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets.

The German News-Paper will be publiſhed by them, as uſual, on Tueſdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for ſale. Enqure as above.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

On Friday, the 14th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, at the Houſe of Maſkell Mills, in Roads-town, Cumberland county, Weſt-Jerſey,

A HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, late the eſtate of Ananias Sayre, deceaſed, containing about 9 acres, at a place known by the name of Sayre's Croſs Roads in ſaid county, it is in a very fine, healthy part of the country, and very beautifully ſituated at the North-weſt corner of ſaid Croſs Roads; being a compleat ſituation for a ſtore, or tradeſman of any deſcription. There need not be much ſaid about deſcribing this place, as it is preſumed that any perſon inclining to purchaſe, would wiſh to ſee it. The terms of payment will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by LEONARD SAYRE, Executor to ſaid eſtate. † November 22, 1792.

THIS DAY is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, in two volumes Octavo,

First Lines of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC,

By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.

With Practical and Explanatory Notes, by John Rotherham, M. D. of Edinburgh.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

JACOB'S law dictionary, Coke upon Littleton, Viner's abridgment, 8 vols. Durnford and Eaſt, Croke, Raymond, Salkeld, Comyn and Sayer's reports, Reeves on the Engliſh law, 4 vols. Mallory's pleadings, Harriſon's chancery, Crown circuit companion, Foſter's crown law, Hargrave law tracts, Richardſon's King's Bench, Lovelaſs on wills, Powell on mortgages, Hales, common law, Sheridan's practice, Finch's precedents, Gilbert's deviſes and law of evidence, Blackſtone's commentaries, De la Croix on Government, Beccaria, Runnington on ejectment, &c. Robertſon's Charles V. do. America, Swinton's travels, Lee's memoirs, Buffoon abridged, 2 vols. Genlis' ſacred dramas, ditto leſſons of a governeſs, the receſs, rock of Modrec, ſimple ſtory, Old Engliſh baron, &c. Heald's pharmocopiæ, London practice of phyſic, Monro's chemiſtry, Fouroy's do. Vaughan's anatomy, Hunter, on the venereal diſeaſe, &c. Calmer's bible, 24 vols. 4to. Blank muſic books and inſtructions for various muſical inſtruments, &c.

PRESS-MEN wanted, to whom conſtant employ will be given. 4. w.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a ſtraight ſtature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the meaſles or chicken pox, but appears much like ſmall pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a ſmall mark on his breaſt by a bite in fighting, his legs long and ſlim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been uſed to make moſt kinds of farming utenſils, building of log-houſes, and working with ſhip carpenters, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, can drink a great deal and not be intoxicated, ſpeaks much, and liſps a little when ſo doing; he abſconded from his owner laſt May was two years, and has moſt likely changed his name. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the ſaid run-away Negro in any gaol, ſo that his owner may have him delivered to him, the ſubſcriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worceſter county, ſtate of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

Auguſt 10, 1792. * 3m.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the ſign of the Caniſter and Hand-ſaw, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

Has juſt imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and ſkillets; cart and waggon boxes; bliſtered and Crowley's ſteel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fiſh-kettles and ſauce-pans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fiſh-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; ſailmakers do. common and gilt coat and veſt buttons of various patterns; a large aſſortment of common and beſt plated ſhoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, caſes and ſtrops; ſhaving-boxes; ſciſſars; taylors ſhears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling-pieces, gun-locks; coal-ſifters; curry-combs and bruſhes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baſkets; a variety of bellows; braſs and iron weights in ſetts; gold ſcales and ſcale-beams; iron and japanned ſnuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag ſtones; Scotch ditto; ſhoe rubbers; braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs; a great variety of ſhoe and knee chapes; London and Briſtol pewter, conſiſting of diſhes, plates, baſons, ſpoons, &c. braſs and iron wire; huntſmens horns and ſquirrel chains; braſs and bell-metal kettles; braſs table chafing-diſhes; iron ditto; braſs locks, cocks, hinges, nails, ſcutcheons, drawer handles, &c. braſs and iron candleſticks; a general ſupply of carpenters and ſhoemakers tools; tacks, nails, ſprigs and ſcrews of different ſorts and ſizes; ſmiths anvils, vices, beek-irons, ſledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; ſpinning-wheel irons; ſleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; ſaddlers ſtraining-irons, girth, diaper and ſtraining-web, ſadded and plated buckles and tips; ſaddlers hammers, ſtirrup irons and bridle bitts; braſs warming-pans; ſpelter; braſs and paper ink-ſtands; ſteelyards; curriers knives and ſteels; ſcrews of many ſorts and ſizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; ſcrew augers; ſpades, ſhovels and wood axes; ſhingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teakettles; plow-lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, faſh-cord, fiſhing and chalk lines; wrapping and ſeine twine; ſpinning-wheels; a great variety of braſs andirons, braſs head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-ſeed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

Currying and Leather-Selling Buſineſs.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches; they have on hand a large aſſortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, beſt Engliſh Ben and Crop Soals; alſo various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to ſell wholeſale and retail, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, No. 92, Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and textures ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbotf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th Auguſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low ſtature, dreſſed in the Weſt-India Creole manner, had an handkarchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both ſides of her breaſt: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them ſpeak Engliſh, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaways, and brings them home to their maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by BELIN.

tf No. 138, North Front-ſtreet.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles, ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of ſalted Coracoa Hides,

Of a ſuperior quality, and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

No. 27, South Third-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1792.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3266.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1792.

Just published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the Year 1793.

RED CEDAR POSTS, &c.

WANTED about 1000 Red Cedar Posts, and 4000 White Cedar Rails, to be delivered at Frankford, at any time betwixt this time and the first of April next, for which a generous price will be given. Also wanted to hire, a good GARDNER. Enquire at No. 95, North Second-street.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1792. SAMUEL MILES.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the Premises, on the 28th day of this instant, (December) the following described PLANTATIONS and LOTS of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Newton, and county of Gloucester, the Sales to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue by adjournment, until the whole are Sold, viz.

ONE Plantation bounding on Cooper's creek, containing about 200 acres, near 20 whereof, banked meadow, on which there is a good two story brick-house, frame kitchen, barn, and other necessary buildings, and a convenient landing on the creek, near the house.

One other Plantation, bounding on the west side of the road leading from Haddonfield to Cooper's Ferries, containing about 54 acres, on which there is a dwelling-house and other improvements.

Twenty-one Lots of Woodland, lying contiguous to both the said Plantations, containing from 3½ to 7 acres each, a number of which bound on the north side of the aforesaid road, and may make convenient settlements for tradesmen, as well as accommodate persons inclining to purchase woodland for their own fuel, or for transporting wood to the Philadelphia Market, being near several landings on Cooper's creek. Persons inclining to purchase, on applying to the subscribers before the day of sale, may see a plan of the lands.

The whole late the property of EBENEZER HOPKINS, deceased, and to be sold in pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by

JOHN ESTAUGH HOPKINS, } Executors.
THOMAS REDMAN, }

Haddonfield, Twelfth Month 6 h, 1792. †

BY virtue of a Precept from Christian Febiger, Esquire, Sole Truftee of the General Loan Office, of the State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday, the 31st day of December instant, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Haycock township, Bucks county; bounded by lands of John Fries, Stephen Akernim, and others, containing 151 acres with allowance, &c. To be sold as the property of William Deal, by

Dec. 1, 1792. ‡ WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, being taken from the door of Ward Nice, Innkeper at Germantown, in the evening of the 8th instant, a large light bay Horse, about 16 hands high, strong built, is a natural trotter, has a short thin mane, scarcely any foretop, a small snip, carries a picked ear; had on a saddle and bridle nearly new, plated stirrups and bridle bitts. Whoever secures said horse and thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horse and saddle, and reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM HEYDRICK.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, Dec. 12. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in New Britain township, Bucks county, on the 26th day of October, a red HEIFER, with a white face, about 3 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 3, 1792. ‡ JONATHAN DRAKE.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the Premises of the subscriber, in Chester township, county of Delaware, the 7th of October last, a sorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a slit in the near ear, a natural trotter. The owner of the Horse coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, near Chester.

November 6, 1792. † JOHN STILLY, senior.

William and John Sitgreaves

Have received by the late arrivals from Europe, and are now selling at their Store, No. 48, south Front-street, the third door below Chesnut-street, a General Assortment of

FALL GOODS;

FINE and low priced broad-cloth, neat plain and printed cassimers, cassimer waistcoat shapes, striped and plain coatings, duffils and bearskins, rose blankets, striped duffil do. twilled point do. baizes, hockings and flannels, strouds, hunters, plains, kerseys, swanskins, fearnoughts and halfthicks, kendal cottons yard wide linseys, green and mottled rugs, coverlids, womens' scarlet and drab cloaks, wildbores, moreens, rattinets, lastings and florentines, worsted and hair plush, velverets, thicksets, fancy ribs and cords, toilenets, printed cottons and calicoes, muslins and gauzes, cambrics and lawns, plain and flowered kentings, kenting handkerchiefs and aprons, Irish linens, brown hollands, drogheda, Scotch shirtings, dowlas, sheetings and oznabrigs, a variety of cotton, worsted and yarn hose, worsted and leather gloves and mitts, fashionable plated silk and cotton, and silk and worsted hose, printed linen and cotton handkerchiefs, cotton shawls, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs, cotton counterpanes, rich Marseilles bed-quilts, Flanders ticks, Turkey stripes, cotton checks, diaper and damask table cloths, 18-4 do. huckabacks and diapers, a variety of English mantuas, modes and sattins, stuff shoes, felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,---Best SEINE TWINE, Wool and Cotton CARD-WIRE, London and Bristol Pewter assorted, Tin Plates, Window Glass, Crowley Steel, Gunpowder, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, October 2, 1792. 6 w.

STOLEN last night, from the stable of the subscriber, living in Goshen township, Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, a dove-coloured STALLION, 4 years old, about 14½ hands high, some white on one hind foot, a black list along his back, a natural trotter, of good courage and carries tolerably well. Whoever secutes said Horse, so that the owner may get him again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Horse only, if brought home, and reasonable charges paid, by

Twelfth Month 1st, 1792. † JOSIAH GARRET.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 20th instant, between the hours of twelve and five, at the House of Maskell Mills, Inn-keeper, at Roads-town, a very valuable long square LOT, fronting on both streets in said town, in the township of Stow creek, bounding on lands of Joel Fithian, Esq; David Mulford, and others, said to contain 146 square perches of land, with a good dwelling-house and kitchen, hatter's shop and colouring-house, barn, stable, chair-house, granary, &c. with a well of excellent water near the kitchen door, a large convenient garden, and other valuable improvements on the same. Also a LOT of LAND near the above, in the township aforesaid, bounding on land of Thomas Maskell, Esq; and others, said to contain 5¼ acres, be the same, or either of them, more or less. Taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Lawrence, and to be sold, by DAVID POTTER, Sheriff.

N. B. The above described premises are suitable and well situated for mechanical business, and is an excellent stand for a blacksmith, in a thick settled country, where one is much wanted, but might suit for almost any other tradesman. The terms of payment are as follow; near one half of the purchase money to be paid down, reasonable credit will be given for the remainder with security, if required.

December 4, 1792. ¶

A HORSE supposed to be Stolen,

ON Saturday, the 20th of October instant, was taken from a person, who it is supposed hath Stolen, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a small blaze and snip, a switch tail, some grey hairs in his off hind foot, and appears to be about 10 years old. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have the said Horse, by applying to ALEXANDER CARLISLE,

October 24, 1792. ‡ High-Constable.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the carcarriage of NEWS-PAPERS, &c. are earnestly requested to settle with him as soon as possible, and thereby enable him to serve them in future;---his expences being very great, he hopes his employers will immediately comply with this request, which will greatly oblige their humble servant,

JOHN CURTS, Strasburg

November 13, 1792. Messenger.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, are requested to make payment without loss of time; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call for payment, on DAVID WILSON, in Chester county, or WILLIAM WILSON, at Windsor Forge, Lancaster county, Executors.

November 30, 1792. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM HALLOWELL, senior, of Cheltenham township, county of Montgomery, and state of Pennsylvania, to render in their accounts properly attested, before the expiration of three months; and all Persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make speedy payment, or else they may expect to be legally proceeded with,

WILLIAM HALLOWELL, junior,

By Power of Attorney. JOHN HALLOWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1792. ‡

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situate in Warrington township, Bucks county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Butler's Mill, and on the county line, about two miles from Græme Park, and 22 miles from Philadelphia; containing 181 acres of good land, near 80 acres of which is wood-land, well timbered, about 20 acres meadow, and more may be made, the remainder good arable land, chiefly limed and dunged. There is on said plantation two good apple orchards, a good stone house with four rooms on a floor, and a log kitchen adjoining it, a never-failing well of water at the door, a good frame barn, and a number of barracks, a waggon house, with granaries over head, and other out-houses, the whole in good repair, and is well situated for either store or tavern. The title is indisputable. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, living on the premises

August 20, 1792, * tf ABRAHAM HALLAS.

AGAIN REPEATED.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the stable of the subscriber, in the night of the 11th instant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this spring, has a small star in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps she has a small snip on her nose, she is a natural trotter, but does not trot so handsome as some, and has an aukward gallop. Was stole with said Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-stall; the Saddle almost new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white stripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, silver washed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and secures said Mare and Thief, so that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to justice, shall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Mare only, with reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford township, Gloucester county,

State of New Jersey, 12th April, 1791.

LEFT with the subscriber, at the sign of the Bull, in Salfbury township, Lancaster county, about the middle of December last, a black MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, by Sabales Dubac, who is desired to come, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise she will be sold for her keeping. JAMES HAMILTON.

November 24, 1792. †

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Noted and well accustomed TAVERN, with the PLANTATION, known by the name of Jacob Wentz's Tavern, situate in Worcester township, Montgomery county, on the Skippack road, about 22 miles from Philadelphia; the Plantation contains 286 acres of land, above 100 whereof is excellent woodland, about 40 of meadow and more may be made; a large quantity of orchard, of apple, peach and other kind of fruit trees. On the premises are three tenements, with the necessary out-houses, besides the Mansion-house or Tavern, which is very large and spacious, as also the barn, stable, and sheds, &c. &c. The situation of the stand for a publick house, and the quality of the land is so well known in general, that a further description is thought unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be made known by the subscriber, living on the premises.

November 15, 1792. ‡ JAMES BEAN.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-street, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (besides Astronomical Calculations) Variety of useful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Necessary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Christ may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God sealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Minister of the Gospel in Londonderry.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published,

The FAMILY INSTRUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Masters and Servants. III. To Husbands and Wives.

Just printed and to be sold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-street, near the University,

POULSON'S

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the first after Bissextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Customers in particular, That he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German News-Paper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1792.

WILLIAM ZANE,

At the sign of the Canister and Hand-saw, between Market and Chesnut-streets,

Has just imported, in the late arrivals from Europe, a large and general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c. Among which are

SHEET iron, pots, kettles, pye-pans and skillets; cart and waggon boxes; blistered and Crowley's steel; flat-irons; coffee-mills; frying-pans; patent iron tea and fish-kettles and saucepans; a great variety of locks and hinges; ivory, horn and iron combs; fish-hooks; pins, Whitechapel needles; sailmakers do. common and gilt coat and vest buttons of various patterns; a large assortment of common and best plated shoe and knee-buckles; a great variety of knives and forks; razors, cases and strops; shaving-boxes; scissars; taylors shears; common and taylors thimbles; fowling pieces, gun-locks; coal-fifters; curry-combs and brushes; elegant japanned tea-waiters, caddies and bread-baskets; a variety of bellows; brass and iron weights in setts; gold scales and scale-beams; iron and japanned snuffers & trays; Turkey oil and rag stones; Scotch ditto; shoe rubbers; brass head and iron shovels and tongs; a great variety of shoe and knee chapes; London and Bristol pewter, consisting of dishes, plates, basons, spoons, &c. brass and iron wire; huntsmens horns and squirrel chains; brass and bell-metal kettles; brass table chafing-dishes; iron ditto; brass locks, cocks, hinges, nails, scutcheons, drawer handles, &c. brass and iron candlesticks; a general supply of carpenters and shoemakers tools; tacks, nails, sprigs and screws of different sorts and sizes; smiths anvils, vizes, beek-irons, sledge and hand hammers, and riveting ditto; chain traces; spinning-wheel irons; sleigh bells; redwood, copperas, allum, venetian red, yellow ochre and glue; saddlers straining-irons, girth, diaper and straining-web, sadded and plated buckles and tips; saddlers hammers, stirrup irons and bridle bitts; brass warming-pans; spelter; brass and paper ink-stands; steelyards; curriers knives and steels; screws of many sorts and sizes, &c.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY.

3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 12d. nails; screw augers; spades, shovels and wood axes; shingling hatchets; black balls; crooked combs; Dutch ovens; wool and cotton cards; copper and iron teaketttles; plow lines, traces, bed-cords and laces, sash-cord, fishing and chalk lines; wrapping and seine twine; spinning-wheels; a great variety of brass andirons, brass head and common iron ditto; red clover, timothy and hemp-seed, with many other articles not enumerated. Tf.

Philadelphia, Tenth mo. 2, 1792.

JUST ARRIVED,

A quantity of salted Coracoa Hides,

Of a superior quality, and for Sale by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

No. 27, South Third-street.

Philadelphia, November 15, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Norristown township, Montgomery county, on the Ridge road, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, and in view of Norristown, bounded by the river Schuylkill, near the head of the intended canal, now in the tenure of Jacob Roads, containing 232 acres, 100 of which are woodland, well timbered, 20 acres of meadow, the greatest part watered; the residue arable, divided into convenient fields; considerable quantities of lime, dung and plaister of Paris have been laid upon the soil (which is naturally good) within these three years. There is also an excellent bearing orchard of grafted fruit, containing 160 trees of different kinds. There are on the premises a stone dwelling-house, two stories high, two rooms on a floor, with an entry and a kitchen, a stone barn, spring-house, waggon-house, &c. and also a small stone tenement and stone spring-house. The above tract will admit of being divided into two farms, as the meadow and wood lie in such a manner that it may be divided, leaving an equal proportion to each of the buildings; and will be sold either separate or together, as will best suit the purchaser. Further particulars, and terms of sale, may be kown, by applying to the subscriber, in Providence township, within five miles of the premises. HENRY PAWLING.

October 24, 1792. ¶

By an arrival at New-Port, we have received the following glorious and intereſting Advices.

B E L F A S T, October 1.

We have more than once ſtated it as our opinion, that Ireland is deeply involved in the progreſs of Liberty in France; and not only Ireland, but the whole world. It is therefore with much ſatisfaction, we now announce the defeat of deſpotiſm, in the flight of that redoubtable Hero the Duke of Brunſwick, who, the day before his diſgrace, had the audacity to renew his bravadoes, threatening deſtruction to a whole people, merely becauſe they had thought proper to better their condition! May ſuch a cauſe ever meet a ſimilar fate.

F R A N C E.

Letter from General Dumourier, dated St. Menehould, Oct. 1. [The place lately occupied by the enemy.]

"At length, my dear Servan, what I expected and predicted in my letters has taken place. The Pruſſians are in full retreat. The brave Buermonville, who has been ſtiled "The French Ajax," has taken from them, during the two laſt days, more than four hundred men, fifty waggons, and above two hundred horſes. All the priſoners and deſerters agree, that this army is exhauſted by famine, fatigue, and the bloody flux. The enemy decamp every night, and march only two leagues in twenty-four hours, to cover their baggage and heavy artillery.

"I have ſent a reinforcement to Buermonville, who has more than 20,000 men, who will never quit them till he has exterminated them. To give the finiſhing blow to this buſineſs I ſhall join him in perſon.

"I have ſent you ſome copies of my negociation, which I have cauſed to be printed, becauſe the commander of an army of freemen ought to ſuffer no ſuſpicions to exiſt reſpecting his conduct with the enemy. I think that the preſent circumſtance will deliver us from the ſcourge of war; and, as I told you before, if I remember right, I hope, provided you have confidence in me, to eſtabliſh my winter quarters at Bruſſels. You may therefore aſſure the auguſt Aſſembly of the ſovereign people, that I ſhall never ſeek for repoſe, until it ſhall be put out of the power of tyrants to do us any injury. I embrace you.

(Signed) "DUMOURIER."

L O N D O N, October 6.

Two letters, one from the commiſſioners ſent to the camp at Chalons, and another from General Dumourier, were read in the Convention, ſtating, that the enemy continued to retreat, and that the road behind them was ſtrewed with dead bodies. On viſiting the camp, which they had quitted, 300 horſes were found dead, and half eaten.

Theſe letters further ſtate, that there were 8000 ſick in the Hoſpital General at Grand Pre, and 5000 at Verdun. General Dumourier was of opinion, that the enemy could neither winter at Verdun nor Longwy, and that they would effect their retreat through Luxemburgh.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Monday, October 1.

Letter from the commiſſioners ſent to Chalons.

"Saint Menehould Sept. 30. at nine in the evening, &c.

"In our laſt letter we gave you an account of our arrival at the army of General Dumourier, and of the effect produced on it by a notification of the wiſe decrees which you have already paſſed. We now announce to you, that we have juſt received intelligence that the king of Pruſſia has raiſed the camp which he had about a league from us; from the poſition in which it was, General Dumourier foreſaw that the enemy could not long keep their poſition in the midſt of the deſart plains of Champaigne, and without having any communication through which they could receive convoys, but towards Grand Pree.

"Some days ago General Dumourier diſpatched General Beurmonville, with a body of 13000 men, to intercept this communication, and that general, diſtinguiſhed for his activity, zeal and ability, ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of ſeveral conſiderable convoys. He likewiſe took more than 100 priſoners, who arrived ſucceſſively in the courſe of the day. All accounts agree in certifying the extreme diſtreſs to which the army of the enemy is reduced; and General Dumourier formed a very juſt idea of their ſituation, when he informed you they could not remain long in it.

"It can ſcarcely be believed that experienced Generals ſhould have penetrated into the deſarts of champaigne, had they not entertained a vain hope that they ſhould be ſeconded in their operations by a criminal correſpondence with the malcontents; but the memorable day of the 10th has proved, that the French, while they combat for liberty, will periſh, rather than conſent to any capitulation. The General, daily informed of details which proved their diſtreſs, properly judged that by preſerving their ſituation, they would deſtroy the effects of any movements which they might attempt. This army, ſo formidable, is reduced one half by its ſick, whom they were obliged to ſend away to Grand Pre. It is well known that there is a general hoſpital in that town, in which there is more than 8000. Had General Dumourier abandoned his poſition, and advanced towards Chalons and Rheims, they would infallably have taken advantage of his movement, not to attack us, but to paſs through the defile, and to eſtabliſh cantonments for the purpoſe of paſſing the winter in one of the moſt fertile countries. His conſtant perſeverance has obliged them, laſt night, to make a movement entirely contrary to that which he expected.

"They have quitted their poſt, and the communication between Chalons and Saint Menehould is now re-eſtabliſhed, which gives to the French army 15 hours for the arrival of convoys and proviſions. Ardour and ſatisfaction prevail among our troops, and our ſituation was never ſo advantageous as at preſent. The firſt movement which the enemy made indicates that they wiſh to retire through the defile of Grand Pre, the only paſſage which remains to them.

"We ſhall not enter into any details reſpecting the future plans of General Dumourier, but we think it our duty to inform you, that the utmoſt confidence ought to be repoſed in him; that the people of Paris need be in no uneaſineſs, and that we hope in our next to give you ſtill more ſatisfactory intelligence. People ought not, however, to exult in that ſucceſs which the fate of war may reverſe; but we are able at preſent to give hopes, which reſult from the certain diſtreſs of the enemy, and the diſeaſes by which they are weakened; from the excellent condition of our troops, and from the ardor which they ſhew to combat thoſe tyrants, who wiſh to impoſe laws upon them, as well as from the confidence which they have in ther General.

(Signed) "CARRA,
"SELLERY,
"BRIEUR."

"P. S. It was by miſtake that we dated our laſt on the 30th; the true date was the 29th, at ſeven in the morning. This moment we have received a letter from General Beurmonville, announcing that ſince yeſterday he has taken 200 priſoners, 24 waggons loaded with cloathes for the troops, 800 horſes, and five emigrants of the king's houſhold. By a ſecond note we are informed that he has killed 37 huſſars, with a Pruſſian commander. The National Convention will learn theſe details with ſatisfaction."

A copy of a letter from General Dumourier to the King of Pruſſia was then read. In this letter the General informed his Pruſſian Majeſty, that the manifeſtoes of the Duke of Brunſwick had been treated with ſovereign contempt by the whole French nation, and that it was not by threats a free people could be conquered. He then repreſented to them the advantages which would reſult to both nations by an alliance of which they were both worthy, and requeſted him in the name of his own glory and intereſt, and in thoſe of his army, to abandon the deſpicable cauſe of the Emigrants.

The reading of this leter was frequently interrupted by applauſes.

The Miniſter for foreign affairs tranſmitted to the convention a liſt of thoſe ambaſſadors and envoys who had taken the new oath. The ambaſſador at the Court of Denmark had not only refuſed to take it, but had written to Louis Staniſlaus Xavier, that he would receive no orders but from him, whom he conſidered as the only lawful King of France.

A letter from the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, to the National Convention.

P A R I S, October 1.

"Citizen Preſident, I announced to the National Convention that overtures for a negociation had been made in the name of the King of Pruſſia to General Dumourier. I mentioned at the ſame time the deciſion of the Executive power, which ordered the Generals not to liſten to the propoſals, until the armies of deſpots had firſt evacuated the land of liberty. The propoſals of the King of Pruſſia were however remarkable, as they contained a preciſe acknowledgment of the National Authority, and of the quality of repreſentative of the nation in external relations, which had been attached formerly to the political exiſtence of the conſtitutional King. Another acknowledgment, no leſs remarkable, was, that the ancient order of things, deſtroyed by the will of the nation ſince 1789, was contrary to the happineſs of the people.

"Such an unexpected acknowledgment, ſpontaneouſly made, without any previous negociation, might incline us to think that the enemies armies are in the greateſt diſtreſs. There are, however, other motives, equally preſſing, which make them think of peace, a kind of truce was agreed upon. General Dumourier took advantage of it to collect, and properly diſpoſe, the different bodies which were to be joined to his army. He made in quietneſs, and with ſilence, all thoſe movements which were neceſſary to give him a ſuperiority, by his ſituation, and to confine the enemy in theirs. While he was thus preparing for his military plans, frequent communications, that could not be advantageous to liberty, were eſtabliſhed between the two armies. General Dumourier embraced this opportunity of exchanging priſoners of war.---The cartel agreed upon with the Pruſſian Generals was formed according to the laws decreed by the National Aſſembly. The emigrant priſoners were not included in it, and the Duke of Brunſwick did not even perſiſt in a remonſtrance, which he had made in their favour.

"A conference on this occaſion took place between the Duke of Brunſwick, Count de Luchеſini, miniſter of the King of Pruſſia, and Lieutenant Colonel Adjutant General Thouvenot, who was charged with conducting the exchange of priſoners. In this conference the Duke of Brunſwick expreſſed himſelf almoſt in the following terms:

"Our nations are not formed to be enemies: might not ſome means be deviſed for accommodating matters in an amicable manner? We are in your country, it is deſolated by the inevitable misfortunes of war; we know that we have no right to prevent a nation from giving itſelf laws, and from tracing out its internal government---we do not wiſh it---we are only intereſted for the fate of the King. Aſſure us, that a place will be aſſigned to him, in the new order of things, under any denomination whatever, and his Majeſty, the King of Pruſſia, will return to his own ſtates, and become your ally."

"The moderation of this language, from a man who ſigned the manifeſtoes already publiſhed, and to which the contempt of the French nation has done ample juſtice, muſt appear ſurpriſing.

"Lieut. Col. Thouvenot replied, "that the will of the French republic would not yield to any foreign influence, and that the repreſentatives of the nation, to whom the valuable depoſit of its honor and glory was particularly entruſted, would continually perſiſt in maintaining decrees which had been ſanctioned by general opinion."

"The Duke of Brunſwick terminated the conference, by ſaying that he would tranſmit to General Dumourier a memorial on the ſubject. This memorial is a third manifeſtoe, worthy in every thing of the two former. General Dumourier received it with indignation, in which we ſhare, and which muſt alſo be excited in the National Convention, and in all France.

"It was immediately announced that the truce was broken, and letters from the General, written in a ſtyle ſuited to a man honored with the noble employment of conducting Frenchmen to liberty, procured an anſwer from the King of Pruſſia's aid-de-camp, ſtating, that the intentions of the King and of the Duke of Brunſwick had been miſunderſtood; that a new conference was demanded; and that the royal and imperial armies would not be the firſt to break the truce. General Dumourier refuſed to conſent to any new conference, or any delay in the operations of the campaign, unleſs the memorial of the Duke of Brunſwick ſhould be firſt annulled. Such is the actual ſtate of things! What paſſed during that circumſtance, will ſhew the French nation in that reſpectable point of view which belongs to it. All our proceedings have been marked with candour and firmneſs. We have abandoned ſtratagem and weakneſs to our enemies, and all Europe muſt perceive in our conduct, a people, who ſet a juſt value on peace, but who are not afraid of war. (Signed)

LEBRUN."

After reading the above detail,

M. Briſſot then read the memorial of the Duke of Brunſwick, which runs in a ſimilar ſtrain with his two former manifeſtoes. The reading of it was frequently interrupted with murmurs, and when that part was read, which inſiſts on the reſtoration of Louis XVI. to the Royal Dignity, the Aſſembly burſt into a fit of laughter.---M. Briſſot requeſted the ſilence of pity.

Oct. 3. As it becomes every day more difficult to guard the priſoners in the Temple, on account of the meaſures which they concert together, and as the reſponſibility of the Council-general of the commons renders it neceſſary for them to prevent them from eſcaping, they have paſſed the following decrees:

I. That Louis and Antoniette ſhall be confined apart.

II. That each priſoner ſhall have a ſeparate apartment.

III. That their valet de chambre ſhall be arreſted.

IV. That the citizen Herbert ſhall be added to the five commiſſioners already appointed.

V. The commiſſioners are authoriſed to put in force the decree of September 29, and to deprive them of their ſilver plate and table equipage; and, in a word, to take ſuch ſteps as they may think proper, to preſerve theſe hoſtages of the conſpiracy of tyrants combined againſt the liberty of the republic.

The King of Spain has lately publiſhed an ordinance, ſtrictly forbidding the circulation in his kingdom of all books ſpeaking of the revolution in France; as well as fans, ribbons, handkerchiefs, &c. that may contain any alluſion to it.

Proclamation of a Council of War, held at Liſle, the 12th of September, 1792, at noon, the firſt year of French liberty.

"Citizens! Our enemies, deſpairing to take the forteſs by the rules of art, menace you in order to obtain that end, by a bombardment. Citizens! be calm; remember your oaths; be aſſured, that government will indemnify you for your loſſes, and our enemies will prove, that it is without ſucceſs they attack a free people.

By order of the Council of War,

POISSONIER, Secretary.

B O S T O N, December 6.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that the Maſſachuſetts Charitable Society, at their quarterly meeting laſt Monday evening, unanimouſly voted a blanket for each priſoner now confined in Boſton gaol, and as much fuel as will be neceſſary to keep them comfortable during the inclemency of the ſeaſon.

We are informed, that at a late meeting of the Agricultural Society, in this town, a very conſiderable ſum of money was ſubſcribed, for eſtabliſhing a fund to defray the expence of premiums and bounties which may be voted by the Society. The Hon. T. Ruſſell, on this occaſion, ſubſcribed One Thouſand Dollars. An inſtance of patriotiſm we deem highly worth recording.

W I L M I N G T O N, December 15.

Died laſt Tueſday morning, in the 68th year of his age, Mr. James Adams, printer, and on Thurſday afternoon his remains were interred in the Preſbyterian Grave Yard; as he was an uſeful member of that Society.—His funeral was attended by a great concourſe of the inhabitants of this place, and of the neighbourhood around; as he was highly eſteemed, by all who knew him, for the benevolence of his diſpoſition, the inoffenſiveneſs of his behaviour, and the purity of his manners.

He has lived for many years in this borough, and was always diligent in his buſineſs, and remarkable for the regularity, neatneſs and correctneſs of his printing. It may be truly ſaid, that he diſcharged the ſeveral duties of his ſtation, with attention, punctuality and fidelity; and that he was, in reality, a good citizen—an honeſt man—and a pious chriſtian.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 19.

The Addreſs of the SENATE to THOMAS MIFFLIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

SIR,

CONtemplating the flouriſhing condition of Pennſylvania, we feel the livelieſt gratitude for the benevolent diſpenſations of Providence, from which have flowed the accumulated bleſſings of her agriculture and commerce, and the encreaſe and happineſs of her citizens. And, viewing the order, the freedom, and the equality, which at this period prevail throughout the Union, we readily concur in opinion, that the happineſs of America has been eſſentially promoted by the ſame and operation of her political inſtitutions.

It is with great pleaſure that we obſerve, in the judicious and patriotic exertions of the Executive Magiſtrate, an incontrovertible proof of the ſincerity of your wiſh to facilitate the labours of the legiſlature, and to perpetuate the happineſs of our country. An equal ſolicitude for the public weal, and a reciprocal regard for the eaſe and honour of your adminiſtration, will, we truſt, be manifeſt in all our proceedings. And, while we take this opportunity of promiſing an early attention to the various objects which you have ſubmitted to our conſideration, we confeſs that ample encouragement is derived from their importance and utility, to animate us to proſecute, with zeal, the taſk which the confidence of our fellow citizens has aſſigned to us.

Signed, by order of the Senate,

SAMUEL POWEL,
Speaker of the Senate.

ANSWER of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES to the GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

To THOMAS MIFFLIN, *Governor of the Commonwealth of* PENNSYLVANIA.

SIR,

The continuance and encreaſe of general proſperity, the honourable diſcharge of our pecuniary engagements, and the extenſive progreſs of public and private improvements, throughout the commonwealth, whilſt they afford to our fellow citizens the ſtrongeſt evidence of the wiſdom of our political inſtitutions, muſt alſo impreſs their minds with the moſt favourable ſentiments towards thoſe, from whoſe virtue and ability in the adminiſtration of government, the principles of our conſtitution and the mandates of our laws derive their fulleſt and moſt beneficial operation.

We join you in lamenting that in any part of the union unwarrantable oppoſition has been made to the meaſures of a government founded on principles of equality and freedom, and brought into exiſtence by the free and unbiaſſed voice of the people; but are at the ſame time happy to learn, that the reſult of your enquiries, how far the citizens of Pennſylvania have been concerned in any riotous or violent oppoſition, is, that you have found the

instances of outrages but few, that the offenders have been generally profecuted, and that in every cafe of a profecution legally fupported, conviction and punifhment have enfued.

Impreffed with a neceffity of a ftrict and faithful attention to our federal obligations, we aflure you of our hearty concurrence in any legal meafures which may be adopted to allay the fpirit of difcontent, to cultivate the means of harmony, to repreſs every fpecies of unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the laws of the union, and to excite merited confidence in the meafures of the general government.

The remaining objects of your addreſs fhall receive an attention proportioned to their urgency and importance, in affording which we fhall proceed with confidence and alacrity, relying on the fupport of our conſtituents and your aid and concurrence in every meafure directed to the promotion of their happineſs and profperity.

(Signed) GERARDUS WYNKOOP, *Speaker.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, December 10.

The petition of Iſaac Potts was preſented, praying compenſation for damages ſuffered by his property during the war. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Williamſon, of the committee appointed, reported a bill to amend an act, entituled an act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, [by the eſtabliſhment of a patent ſyſtem]. It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole to ſit on Monday next.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) of the committee appointed, reported a bill to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was read a firſt and ſecond time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for the ſecond Monday in January next. Ordered to be printed.

A communication was received from the war department, incloſing a letter and ſundry papers from the Executive of Georgia, relative to depredations of the Cherokees in that ſtate. Read and laid on the table.

The galleries were cleared, to take into conſideration the Preſident's meſſage of Friday laſt.

TUESDAY, December 11.

The report of the Secretary of the treaſury, to whom was referred the petition of Abraham Scrivner and Thomas Cable, reſpecting compenſation for a veſſel which was taken by the Britiſh, whilſt in the ſervice of the United States, was read. This report, for many reaſons therein ſtated, rejects the claim of the applicants.

It was then moved to go into a diſcuſſion of the communications received by meſſage from the Preſident of the United States on Friday laſt, upon which the galleries were ſhut.

WEDNESDAY, December 12.

A letter was received from the Secretary of war, enclofing, purſuant to orders from the Preſident of the United States, a ſtatement of the items on which the ſum ſpecified for contingencies, particularly of articles called conjectural, in the war department, is founded—this being read, was referred to the committee of the whole on the general eſtimate of appropriations for the year 1793.

A memorial was read from ſundry perſons, holders of loan-office certificates, iſſued and received for money loaned to the United States, for the purpoſe of carrying on the war, between September 1777, and March 1778—praying payment of the intereſt in ſpecie, at the rate of ſix per cent per ann. agreeable to the ſtipulations expreſſed in ſaid certificates. Laid on the table.

Mr. Fitzſimons, after premiſing that as the proſpect was now flattering that the accounts of the United States with the individual ſtates would be ſettled within the time limited by law, and as proviſion for the balances which might appear to be due, was a ſubject that muſt come before the legiſlature of the United States, he had thought proper to bring the buſineſs forward at the preſent time, as being preferable to a delay till after the ballances are aſcertained. He then propoſed the following reſolutions, in ſubſtance, viz.

That a loan, to the amount of what ſhall be due from the United States to the individual ſtates, be opened at the Treaſury of the United States, and at the Loan-offices of the reſpective ſtates.

That the loan be receivable in certificates iſſued by the ſeveral ſtates.

The ſubſcribers to be entitled to certificates, agreeable to the proviſions in the funding act.

That intereſt on the certificates received, be calculated to January, 1793.

That intereſt on the new certificates iſſued, commence January, 1794.

That the amount of the certificates iſſued in lieu of the ſtate certificates, be regulated by the balances which ſhall appear to be finally due to the ſtates reſpectively.

Theſe reſolutions were made the order of the day for the firſt Monday in January next---and 100 copies to be printed.

THURSDAY, December 13.

The report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, on the mode of redeeming the public debt, was made the order of the day for Thurſday, the 3d of January next.

A meſſage by Mr. Otis, from the Senate, with amendments to the bill for regiſtering and recording ſhips and veſſels: read, and laid on the table.

Mr. Goodhue called up the amendments which were reported by a committee of the whole, ſome days ago, to the coaſting trade bill, fiſheries, &c. The Houſe agreed to ſome, and added other amendments; and the report was ordered to lie on the table for further conſideration.

Mr. Steel moved the following reſolution, which was agreed to, viz.

Reſolved, that the Secretary of war, be directed to lay before this Houſe, a return of all the commiſſioned officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates, belonging to the regular eſtabliſhment of the United States, ſpecifying the regiments, or corps, to which they belong, and times of entering the ſervice.

Order of the day.

The Secretary of the treaſury's report of eſtimates, to be appropriated for the ſupport of government, for the year 1793, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair; a motion to riſe and report, was agreed to, the Speaker having reſumed the chair, the reſolutions agreed to by the committee were read, and the Houſe having adopted them, a ſpecial committee was appointed to bring in a bill in conformity thereto, viz Meſſrs. Lawrance, Baldwin, Smith, (N. H.) Giles and Steele.

The account of the retreat of the Duke of Brunſwick was brought to New-Port Rhode-Iſland, by the Brig Hibernia, Captain Robinſon, who arrived there the 2d inſtant, in 50 days from Belfaſt; and when he left Ireland, there were great rejoicings on account of the ſucceſs of the French Patriots.

The two following paragraphs are copied from a London Paper, October 6.

Our readers will obſerve, from the details of the Convention, that inſtead of General Dumourier's army having been forced to lay down their arms, or having met with any thing like a diſaſter, that of the Duke of Brunſwick is now retreating, with circumſtances rather like a flight than any thing elſe.

We have letters from Paris this morning, which give us the heads of the moſt important part of the proceedings in the Convention, as late as the 3d inſtant, at noon, and place the truth of our intelligence beyond the doubts of ſcepticiſm itſelf.

We are authoriſed to mention, that the ſubſcription for conſtituting the capital ſtock of the Inſurance Company of North America, amounting to ſix hundred thouſand dollars, was compleated on the 13th inſtant; and the firſt inſtalment paid into the hands of the Secretary. The company being organized, agreeably to the conſtitution, have commenced the buſineſs of inſurance; and the directors intend to petition the legiſlature of this ſtate for an act of incorporation.

Extract of a letter from Captain M'Williams, of the ſloop Clary, to his merchant, in this city, dated 13th inſtant.

This will inform you of the loſs of the ſloop Clary.—I left Cape Henry on the 8th inſtant, and met with a hard gale of wind on the 9th at night, off the Capes of Delaware; and on the 10th at half paſt 12 o'clock ſprung a leak, and finding it impoſſible to fetch any land to windward, and the leak increaſing on us about 5 inches in an hour, I bore away to the ſouthward, and continued pumping till 4 o'clock in the evening, and found it impoſſible to keep the veſſel afloat until day-light, run her aſhore a few miles to the ſouthward of Indian River, where we were lucky enough to ſave ourſelves with the aſſiſtance of the people on ſhore, after the veſſel had filled; the cargo entirely loſt; a ſmall part of her rigging and ſails ſaved.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information, that certain lawleſs and wicked perſons, of the Weſtern Frontier, in the ſtate of Georgia, did lately invade, burn and deſtroy, a town belonging to the Cherokee nation, although in amity with the United States; and put to death ſeveral Indians of that nation; and whereas ſuch outrageous conduct, not only violates the rights of humanity, but alſo endangers the public peace; and it highly becomes the honour and good faith of the United States to purſue all legal means for the puniſhment of thoſe attrocious offenders; I have therefore thought fit to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting all the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their reſpective ſtations, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and bring thoſe offenders to juſtice. And I do moreover offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, for each and every of the above-named perſons, who ſhall be ſo apprehended and brought to juſtice, and ſhall be proved to have aſſumed or exerciſed any command or authority among the perpetrators of the crimes aforeſaid, at the time of committing the ſame.

In teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the ſeal of the United States to be affixed to theſe Preſents, and ſigned the ſame with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and of the Independence of the United States, the ſeventeeth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident. T. JEFFERSON,

*** THE communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons in New-Jerſey, will be at Trenton, on Monday, the thirty-firſt of December inſtant, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKELL EWING, G. Secretary.

Trenton, 12th December, 1792.

AGREEABLY to directions of the Preſident and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, propoſals will be received, for digging ſuch parts of the Canal as may be agreed upon. Any perſon or perſons deſirous of engaging in the above work, are requeſted to forward their propoſals to the Subſcriber, at Norriſtown.

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendent.

December 12, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

Purſuant to the laſt will and teſtament of Joſeph Garrett, deceaſed, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, and county of Cheſter,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, ſituate in the townſhip of Williſtown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goſhen meeting-houſe, and five from Weſt-Cheſter. There is a ſufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premiſes, a commodious ſtone dwelling-houſe, barn, and ſpring-houſe, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at Weſt-Cheſter, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premiſes.

December 15th, 1792. * 6w

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th of December, from the ſubſcriber, living in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named JOHN YOUNG, about ſixteen years of age, has ſhort black hair, full freſh face, and about five feet high. He ſailed from Ireland with captain Prance, in an Engliſh ſnow, and arrived in Philadelphia ſome time in September laſt. Had on an old light coloured cloth coat, very much torn, bottle green veſt, double breaſted (both two large for him) ſtriped towſers, with cloth breeches under them, Scotch knit ſtockings, and half worn ſhoes. Whoever will ſecure him any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by LEWELLYN DAVIS, or HENRY KNERR, at the ſign of the Swan, North Third ſtreet.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off. Dec. 19. ‡

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---ſituate on Great Chickaſalungo creek, in the townſhip of Donegal, in the county of Lancaſter, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderſon's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the laſt mentioned ferry.

On this eſtate are erected two dwelling-houſes and two log barns, with ſtables ſufficient for all the ſtock neceſſary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houſes has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable houſe, at preſent occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interſperſed with beautiful young white oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the beſt limeſtone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immenſe quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is conſiderable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickaſalunga, which may, at a very ſmall expence, be converted into the beſt meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the aſſiſtance of a ſmall wheel, may be eaſily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almoſt over every acre of arable land.

On the premiſes are an extenſive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient diſtance from the houſe. The Chickaſalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fiſh in great abundance, and is within the ſouthern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far diſtant from where it empties itſelf into the river Suſquehanna, and near the ſpot where the water is to be taken from the ſaid river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardneſs) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be tranſported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and eaſy rate. The many ſuperior advantages of this eſtate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaſer is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do juſtice to the ſoil, timber, meadow, and beautiful ſituation of a farm, preſumed to be equal to any in the ſtate, and well calculated for the emolument of an induſtrious farmer. To accommodate purchaſers, a diviſion of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the ſeveral kinds of land. For terms of ſale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaſter, or at the houſe of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, ſouth Front-ſtreet, to

ROWLAND EVANS,

Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joſeph James, ſurviving partners of the late houſe of Abel James and ſons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the firſt day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate on the Bethlehem road, in the townſhip of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, ſeventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-houſe tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining ſaid dwelling-houſe, near the door of which is a never-failing ſpring, a new ſtone houſe lately erected over ſaid ſpring, a large ſtone barn and ſtables, built this laſt ſummer. There are on ſaid place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms of ſale, or further particulars, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. JOHN CLEMMENS.

Gwynedd, December 8th, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Harry, in Gwynedd townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome ago, a red BULL, his face and hind feet white, ſuppoſed to be three years old. The owner is deſired to prove his proverty, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HARRY.

December 11, 1792. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Eaſt Nantmell townſhip, Cheſter county, containing fifty acres of good land, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe and barn, both new; a large proportion of the ſaid premiſes is woodland, and the cleared land is moſtly freſh: There is alſo a young orchard thereon. For terms and further particulars apply to JONATHAN PUGH and SAMUEL REA, living near the premiſes.

Alſo to be SOLD—A valuable Plantation in the townſhip of Eaſt Nantmell, in Cheſter county, containing near an hundred acres of good land, about fifty-five acres thereof is cleared, twelve whereof is good meadow, and more may be made: The remainder is wood-land, well timbered. There are on ſaid premiſes a convenient dwelling houſe and a good barn, both lately built; alſo a young orchard of about two hundred apple trees, moſtly grafted fruit, has begun to bear, beſides about twenty old bearing trees. The land is well watered by ſeveral ſprings, on one of which, near the dwelling houſe, is a good new ſtone milk-houſe. There is alſo a ſtream of water running through the ſaid land, with fall ſufficient for water-works. For terms and further particulars, apply to SAMUEL REA, living on the premiſes. *

SIX POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 13th inſtant, an Apprentice Boy, named PHILIP KRAMER, a blackſmith by trade, has a ſtoppage in his ſpeech, eighteen years of age, five feet three or four inches high, has lightiſh hair; had on, when he went away, a round caſtor hat, a drab coloured coatteee, ſuſtian jacket, corduroy breeches and white cotton ſtockings; took with him, two pair of ſhoes, two pair of ſtockings, three ſhirts, and one pair of linen trowſers, dyed fuſtian colour. Whoever apprehends ſaid boy, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward.

May 20, 1792. * tf PETER NEFF.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber's field, on Thurſday night, the 4th of this inſtant, a white HORSE, about twelve years old, between fourteen and fifteen hands high, has ſome black ſpots and a ſplit on the inſide of one of his fore hoofs, paces and trots, is low in ſpirit, and therefore not good for riding, but an excellent waggon horſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, or EIGHT DOLLARS for the horſe, with reaſonable charges, paid by ANDREW SHULTZ.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed that one named Koch, who eſcaped laſt ſpring out of Norriſtown gaol, has ſtolen ſaid horſe, and gone with him towards Maryland.

Hereford townſhip, Berks county,

October 13, 1792. *

Currying and Leather-Selling Buſineſs.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches; they have on hand a large aſſortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, beſt Engliſh Ben and Crop Soals; alſo various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to ſell wholeſale and retail upon the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, No. 92, Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the corner of Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, ſituate in the Manor of Pennſbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles diſtant from the borough of Briſtol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the reſt woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are ſeveral choice ſprings upon this tract, and a conſiderable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchaſe, by applying to the Subſcriber, at No. 42, on the ſouth ſide of Saſſafras-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of ſale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for ſale. Enqure as above.

THIS DAY is publiſhed, and to be ſold, by

PARRY HALL, No. 149,

Cheſnut-ſtreet, near Fourth-ſtreet, in two volumes Octavo,

First Lines of the PRACTICE of PHYSIC,

By WILLIAM CULLEN, M. D.

With Practical and Explanatory Notes, by John Rotherham, M. D. of Edinburgh.

HE HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

JACOB'S law dictionary, Coke upon Littleton, Viner's abridgment, 8 vols. Durnford and Eaſt, Croke, Raymond, Salkeld, Comyn and Sayer's reports, Reeves on the Engliſh law, 4 vols. Mallory's pleadings, Harriſon's chancery, Crown circuit companion, Foſter's crown law, Hargrave law tracts, Richardſon's King's Bench, Lovelaſs on wills, Powell on mortgages, Hales, common law, Sheridan's practice, Finch's precedents, Gilbert's deviſes and law of evidence, Blackſtone's commentaries, De la Croix on Government, Beccaria, Runnington on ejectment, &c. Robertſon's Charles V. do. America, Swinton's travels, Lee's memoirs, Buffoon abridged, 2 vols. Genlis' ſacred dramas, ditto leſſons of a governeſs, the receſs, rock of Modrec, ſimple ſtory, Old Engliſh baron, &c. Heald's pharmocopiæ, London practice of phyſic, Monro's chemiſtry, Fouroy's do. Vaughan's anatomy, Hunter, on the venereal diſeaſe, &c. Calmer's bible, 24 vols. 4to. Blank muſic books and inſtructions for various muſical inſtruments, &c.

PRESS-MEN wanted, to whom conſtant employ will be given. 4 w.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-ſtreet Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all ſizes and dimenſions, warranted of the firſt quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any ſize that may be wanted. Alſo, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to reſt on, of a very good kind.

A compleat aſſortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of ſuperior quality and texture, ſuitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the beſt and moſt expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Eaſton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, ſituate twenty-five miles above Eaſton, in the midſt of a thick ſettlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in caſh, public ſecurities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th Auguſt, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low ſtature, dreſſed in the Weſt-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both ſides of her breaſt: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them ſpeak Engliſh, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever ſecures ſaid runaways, and brings them home to their maſter, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by BELIN.

tf No. 138, North Front-ſtreet.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant aſſortment of WHIPS, of almoſt every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the beſt manner, and of the beſt materials; and has alſo on hand a good aſſortment of imported Whips. He returns his moſt hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and ſolicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himſelf to give ſatisfaction. Country ſtore-keepers, and others, who purchaſe to ſell again, may be ſupplied on the beſt terms.

N. B. He alſo has on hand a good aſſortment of ſaddles, bridles ſaddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harneſs for coaches, chaiſes and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, at the uſual credit.

Auguſt 14, 1792. t f.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Merion townſhip, near the eight mile ſtone, on Lancaſter road, an iron grey HORSE. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

October 31, 1792. † MARSENA ALLOWAY.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the ſubſcriber. The ſaid Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a ſtraight ſtature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the meaſles or chicken pox, but appears much like ſmall pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a ſmall mark on his breaſt by a bite in fighting, his legs long and ſlim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been uſed to make moſt kinds of farming utenſils, building of log houſes, and working with ſhip carpenters, is very fond of ſpirituous liquors, can drink agreat deal and not be intoxicated, ſpeaks much, and liſps a little when ſo doing; he abſconded from his owner laſt May was two years, and has moſt likely changed his name. Any perſon taking and ſecuring the ſaid run-away Negro in any gaol, ſo that his owner may have him delivered to him, the ſubſcriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worceſter county, ſtate of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in ſaid county, ſhall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars. EDWARD VANDOME.

Auguſt 10, 1792. * 3m.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, ſome time ago, a light brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 12, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, an indented Apprentice Boy, named MELEN MELLOW, a wheelwright by trade, about 5 feet 6 inches high, about 19 years of age; has light coloured hair and wore it tied, full faced and pock-marked, very talkative and given to ſwearing; took with him a high crown'd fur hat, a blue coloured cloth coat, lapelled or double breaſted, and fuſtian overalls; ran from his maſter and bail. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring him ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward and all reaſonable charges, paid by

November 16, 1792. ‡ HENRY HOFFMAN.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring him.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do. one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of topſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negroe's houſe, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will ſecure him ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again. JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths. Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

Burlington, September 12, 1792.

PROPOSALS

For publiſhing a Work, entituled

The FARMER'S MAGAZINE:

To be publiſhed quarterly, and contain 96 Octavo pages, neatly and correctly printed, and ſtitched in blue covers.

CONDITIONS.

I. IT is propoſed that at leaſt one half of this Magazine, ſhall contain information on the ſubjects of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures, particularly applicable to New-Jerſey and the middle ſtates; which ſhall be ſo connected as to be ſeparated from the other part of the work, and at the end of every two years (when it will make a volume of 384 pages) a title page and index will be given gratis; and endeavours will be uſed, to make it as compleat a Farmer's Aſſiſtant and Agricultural Legacy, as can be left to their poſterity.---This will be under the particular patronage of the gentlemen of the Burlington County Society, for the promotion of Agriculture and Domeſtic Manufactures.

II. The remaining half ſhall contain amuſements, and eſſays, ſerious and entertaining, philoſophical, mechanical, hiſtorical, political, and poetical; (of theſe, original pieces ſhall have a preference) with the moſt material occurrences, foreign and domeſtic, which may happen during the quarter; in the variety and choice of all which, ſuch eſpecial care ſhall be taken, as may be neceſſary to render it inſtructing and amuſing to the reader. To this part alſo, at the end of every two years, will be given, a title page and index.

A periodical work of this kind, judiciouſly conducted, promiſes to be of great utility.---As it will chiefly be applied to Agriculture, and ſuch Domeſtic Manufactures as come within the compaſs of private families, uſeful experiments will be related in the moſt plain and eaſy manner, and pains will be taken, to obtain from the different ſocieties, every valuable communication on thoſe ſubjects. The farmer wanting advice on any matter which may be new to him, by propoſing his difficulty in one number, has the faireſt opportunity of being informed in the next: It is hoped, therefore, that the Farmer's Magazine, will prove a valuable ſource of improvement in practical huſbandry.

III. If ſuitable encouragement attends theſe propoſals, the firſt number will contain the months of November, December, and January, and be publiſhed on the 1ſt of February, 1793, and continued quarterly.---A liſt of the ſubſcribers, as patrons of the work, will be publiſhed in the firſt number.

IV. The price will be One Dollar, a year, to be paid (punctually) in half yearly payments---after a payment becomes due, no ſubſcriber muſt expect to receive the next number until the preceding ones are paid for.

Subſcriptions received by Meſſrs. Dobſon, Young, Cruikſhank, Bailey, and Johnſon, Printers Philadelphia, and by the publiſher in Burlington. ‡ ISAAC NEALE.

A REQUEST.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or book-debt, are hereby earneſtly requeſted to call and diſcharge their reſpective accounts, before the firſt day of January next; thoſe who neglect making payment by the aforeſaid time, cannot expect any further indulgence, but may rely on being dealt with as the law directs.

t. f. MARTIN FOUTS.

LAW BOOKS.

GEORGE DAVIS, in the Prothonotary's office of the Supreme Court, Philadelphia, reſpectfully acquaints the gentlemen of the bar and their ſtudents, in this and the other ſtates, that, by the late arrivals from Dublin, he has received the following collection of books, which he is encouraged to hope, from a confidence in the moderation of his prices, and from the patronage he has hitherto experienced, will claim their particular attention. Immediate reſpect ſhall be paid to any order by letter addreſſed to him; and gentlemen at any time favouring him with a liſt of ſuch books as they may have occaſion for, he will, if he has them not, write for them from Ireland, if they direct him ſo to do, ſo that they may be had in a few months after the order ſent.

G. D. expects ſhortly a further very general and valuable collection from the ſame place, in which will be included Term Reports complete, 4 vols. and ſeveral third and fourth vols. of ſame Reports.

No. 313, High-ſtreet, Philadelphia,
September 25, 1792.

FOLIO.

Hargrage and Butler's Coke upon Littleton.

QUARTO.

Wood's Inſtitutes; Caſes in Chancery; Vernon's Reports, 2 vols. Freeman's ditto; Bunbury's ditto; (ſecond hand.)

OCTAVO.

Croke's Reports; Salkeld's ditto, 3 vols. Kelyng's ditto; Comyn's ditto; Strange's ditto, 2 vols. Parker's ditto; Burrow's ditto, 5 vols. W. Blackſtone's ditto, 2 vols. Cowper's ditto; Douglas's ditto; Henry Blackſtone's ditto; Commercial ditto; Peere Williams's ditto, 3 vols Arkyne's ditto, 3 vols. Veſey's ditto, 2 vols. Ambler's ditto; Brown's ditto Tempore Thurlow, 2 vols. Ditto Caſes in Parliament, 8 vols. Finche's Caſes in Chancery; Comyns's Digeſt, 5 vols. Barnes's Notes; Lilly's Entries, 2 vols. Molleroy's ditto, 2 vols. Raymond's ditto; Stubb's Crown Circuit Companion; Boote's Hiſtory of a Suit at Law; Richardſon's Practice, B. R. Sheridan's ditto, ditto; Tidd's ditto, ditto; Hind's ditto in Chancery; Morgan's Eſſays, 3 vols. Ditto Vade Mecum, 3 vols. in two. Syſtem of Pleading including a Tranſlation of the Doctrina Placitandi; Buller's Nisi Prius; Gilbert on Replevins; Ditto on Deviſes; Fearn on contingent Remainders and executory Deviſes; Wright on Tenures; Wilſon on Fines and Recoveries; Runnington on Ejectments; Williams's Conveyancer, 2 vols. Caſes in Law, Equity and Conveyancing; Shephard's Touchſtone; Lovelaſs on Wills; Ditto on Bills of Exchange; Kyd on ditto; Ditto on Awards; Weſkett on Inſurance; Park on ditto; Highmore on Bail; Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; Addenda to Cooke's Bankrupt Laws; A ſuccinct Digeſt of the Laws relating to Bankrupts; Sayer's Law of Damages; Ditto ditto of Coſts; Hargrave's Law Tracts; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown, 2 vols. Foſter's Crown Law; Leach's ditto; Boſcawen on Penal Statutes; Law Grammar; Doctor and Student; Eunomus, or Dialogues concerning the Law and Conſtitution of England; De Lolme on the Conſtitution of ditto; Sullivan's Lectures on the Conſtitution and Laws of ditto; Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law; Reeve's Hiſtory of the Engliſh Law, 4 vols. Blackſtone's Commentaries abridged; Vattel's Law of Nations.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, the 24th of July laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Berkley county, Virginia, ſix miles from Shepherd's-town, a Negro Man, named PETER, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, handſome featured, very yellow for a negro, has had the ſmall-pox, but not very perceivable, has the appearance of a ſcar acroſs the middle of his forehead, about an inch long, ſpeaks good Engliſh, pretends to religion, and is joined with a Methodiſt ſociety; he ſerved part of his time near Port Tobacco, Maryland, was then ſold to Col. William Viers, of Montgomery county, ſtate of Maryland; he pretends to be a ſhoe-maker and a rough carpenter. As he is a ſmooth-tongued, artful fellow, he will endeavour to paſs for a free man. He has got, I am informed, by the help of a villain, a ſufficient paſs. Had on, and took with him, a blue coat faced with red, nankeen jacket and breeches, a Ruſſia drill'd white jacket, one pair of ſhoes, and two ſhirts, all good, but it is likely he will change them. Whoever takes up ſaid ſlave, and ſafely returns him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, if taken more than one hundred miles from home, and ſo in proportion for a leſſer diſtance; or, if ſecured in any gaol, ſending me word immediately, ſhall have the above reward, deducting the gaol fees and expence of bringing him home, paid by THOMAS HART, ſen.

October 8, 1792. *

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward,
and all reaſonable charges.

RAN AWAY, on the 29th of January laſt, a Dutch ſervant MAN, named CONRAD ROTHHASS, by trade a Butcher, about 23 years old, had on when he went away, a new ſuit of cloaths, viz. an olive coloured cloth coat, made with a ſlaſh ſleeve, lined with ſhalloon, with plated buttons, olive coloured corduroy jacket and breeches, the jacket had a fuſtain back, and new ſhoes, and had light coloured hair tied, but likely may have cut it off; he can talk very good French, has a brother a ſervant with Mr. Rayley, a Tanner. It is likely he may change his cloaths, as he took up money the day before he went away. He is very artful, and ſpeaks the Engliſh tongue pretty well. Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant and ſecure him in any goal in North-America, and give notice to me, or bring him home, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid, by

t f GEORGE G. WOELPPER.

Philadelphia, July 9, 1791.

N. B. He went away without any reaſonable complaint, and has been ſeen on the road to Virginia, 40 miles beyond Suſquehanna, in company with Chriſtopher Geil, hereunder deſcribed.

☞ It is probable he may endeavour to fix himſelf, as a butcher, in ſome of the towns in Virginia.

ALSO Ran away in company with the above, a German Servant MAN, named JOHN CHRISTOPHER GEIL, a Cooper by trade; about 26 or 27 years old, 6 feet high, remarkably ſtrong built, dark brown hair tied; he has a ſurly down look, has been burnt lately on one of his cheeks, by accident; had on a large French cocked hat, a blue coat with yellow metal buttons, lately turned, a black corduroy jacket, and ſtriped olive coloured breeches, with white buttons, large block tin buckles. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

January 31, 1792. ¶ WILLIAM VON PHUL.

A good GREAT COAT

WAS lately found on the Briſtol road, near the Waſhington tavern. The owner, by applying to the Printers, will be informed where it may be had, on his proving his property, and paying the coſt of this advertiſement.

10th Month, 1792. *

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

DECEMBER, 1792.] THE [NUMBER 3267.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1792.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 14.

THE committee appointed to revise and propose amendments to the act, passed last session, imposing certain duties on the Judges of the circuit courts, for the relief of invalids, reported in favor of striking out those sections, to the execution of which some of the Judges had objected, and offer a substitute, which contemplates the appointment of Commissioners to carry into execution the benevolent purpose of the act. This report was made the order of the day in committee of the whole, on the last Monday in December.

A report was received, and read, from the Secretary at War, communicating, agreeably to a resolution of the House, an account of the invalid pensioners returned to his office in consequence of the Pension law enacted during the last session of Congress. This communication was referred with the report of the select committee above mentioned.

Two other reports of the Secretary at War on the same subject were referred to the same committee.

Mr. Livermore, of the committee appointed, reported in favor of the petition of the inhabitants of Post Vincennes, praying to be exonerated from the expence of re-surveying.——Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the bill respecting the registering and recording of vessels. The three first were agreed to, and the fourth negatived.

A message was received from the Senate with a bill for concurrence, entitled an act to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states. Read and laid on the table.

The galleries were then cleared.

MONDAY, December 17.

THE bill from the Senate, for extending the time limited for settling the accounts between the individual states and the United States, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on the 2d Monday in January next.

A report on the petition of Simon Fair, was referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the House took up, in committee of the whole, the report of the select committee to whom had been referred the petition of the executors of Edward Carnes, together with the Secretary of the Treasury's report thereon—and agreed to the report of the select committee in favour of the claim—rose and reported, and the House ordered, that the same committee be directed to bring in a bill conformable thereto.

Confidential business—Galleries shut.

TUESDAY, December 18.

MR. LAWRANCE presented a memorial from the commissioned officers of the New-York line of the late army, & Mr. Muhlenberg presented one from those of Pennsylvania. The object of these memorials is the same: they state their services, the partial compensations received, and that balances they conceive their due not only to themselves, but also to the privates of the said army. These memorials were laid on the table.

The petition of John Saidler was read and referred to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Sedgwick, after some preliminary remarks, and stating the situation of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, containing the plan for the reduction of the public debt, and for reimbursing the loan made of the Bank of the United States, suggested the propriety of separating these two objects, and in order to this, he moved the following resolution in substance:

That the committee of the whole be discharged from further considering so much of said report as relates to the reimbursement of the said loan: that the subject be referred to a special committee, with instructions to prepare and report a bill authorising a new loan, for the purpose, laid on the table.

The coasting bill, which has lain on the table several days, was, on motion of Mr. Fitzsimons, recommitted to the committee which reported the same.

Confidential business—Galleries shut.

WEDNESDAY, December 19.

A LETTER was read from the Secretary of War, communicating, pursuant to orders from the President of the United States, dispatches from Brig. General Wilkinson, containing an account of a recent attack from a party of Western Indians, on an encampment of American troops under the command of Major Adair, near Fort St. Clair, in which they were repulsed; and a letter from James Seagrove, Superintendant of Indian affairs to the Creek nation, giving an account of a favourable termination to a treaty or interview held with the Chiefs of the nation.

Mr. Sedgwick called up his motion, laid on the table yesterday, for discharging the committee of the whole on that part of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury which relates to reimbursing the loan made of the Bank of the United States, and to appoint a select committee who should report a bill making provisionin the case.

This motion was agreed to, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Sedgwick, Lawrence and Murry, were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes. Mr. Dayton in the chair.

The bill was read through, and then considered by paragraphs. Sundry amendments were made. The committee proceeded thro' the discussion; they then rose and reported a bill with those amendments, which were laid on the table, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, December 20.

A REPORT of the Secretary of the Treasury on the petition of Ludwic Kuhn, was read. This report was against the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Murry presented a memorial of sundry of the Officers of the late Maryland line of the Army, in behalf of themselves and the privates of the said army. The object of this memorial is similar to those from the officers of the Pennsylvania and New-York lines, which is, compensation for the depreciation and loss sustained by them on the certificates received for their services. This memorial was read and laid on the table, with the others.

Mr. Steele laid a resolution on the table, to the following purport, viz.

That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill to reduce the military establishment of the United States, &c.

This motion, Mr. Steele said, hew as influenced to bring forward, from two motives. The first was to afford more effectually protection to the frontiers—the other was, that by this reduction a sum of money might be drawn from the War Department, to be applied to the reduction of the public debt so that a necessity for new taxes, to affect that object, may be superseded.

The amendments reported by the committee of the whole to the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, were taken into consideration.

Objections were made to the fifth section, which contemplates legislating, and punishing crimes committed within the boundaries of the Indian countries—it was contended that the cases mentioned were fully provided for by treaties, or by the laws of the respective states; the whole ground, it was said, is covered by these provisions; and therefore there appears an impropriety, if not an absurdity, in enacting, in a subsequent law, that certain punishments shall be inflicted for certain crimes, which are sufficiently recognized by the several treaties already formed; that the attempt would operate unjustly, the provisions may reach our own citizens, but cannot affect so fully as they ought the Savages. It was moved that the whole section should be struck out.

In opposition to this motion, it was said, that the power of the general government to legislate in all the territory belonging to the Union, not within the limits of any particular state, cannot be doubted: if the governments cannot make laws to restrain persons from going out of the limits of any of the states, and commit murders and depredations, it would be in vain to expect any peace with the Indian tribes. The power of Congress to legislate, independant of treaties, it was also said, must be admitted—for it is impossible, that every case should be provided for by those treaties.

The question being called for, Mr. Clark rose and observed, that he conceived it was of importance that the House should vote with their eyes open; and to enable them to do this, he said he should read the ordinance of the late Congress, passed in 1787, respecting the settlement of the Western country. He observed that he believed very few of the members had turned their attention to it. He accordingly read such parts of the ordinance as he thought essential to the point, which was to shew that the clause of the bill now under consideration would, in its operation, violate the solemn stipulations with the settlers contained in the ordinance, as full provision is contained in the ordinance to institute all civil and criminal processes.—The motion for striking out the section was negatived. The amendments of the committee of the whole were agreed to with some amendments.—Various subsequent amendments were moved with various success, some being agreed to, and others rejected. Without finishing the decision of the bill the house adjourned.

MEETING, MEMORIAL, &c.

At a meeting of the Officers of the late Pennsylvania line, in the army of the United States, held at the City Tavern on the 20th of November, 1792.

General Stewart was requested to take the chair, and Major Sproat to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to.

WHEREAS Congress, by sundry acts, viz. October 7th, 1776, and April 10th, 1780, did promise to the officers and soldiers of the late army, certain sums of money for the services they engaged to perform; and, by another act of the 22d of March, 1783, a further compensation of five years full pay to officers of certain description, in lieu of half pay for life—And whereas certificates, importing that the United States were indebted certain specified sums, were issued to the individual officers instead of money, which certificates, from the circumstance that no funds were provided for the redemption of them, fell to a very low value, necessities of the said officers and soldiers compelled them to part with them at any price that could be obtained, whereby a small part only of what had been promised came into their hands, (although the performance of their part of the contract had been often acknowledged in a manner the most honorable and flattering to them) and has proved to them a source of great misfortune and distress.

The said officers, rejoicing, as they do, in the public and private prosperity of their country, have judged the present a proper time to remind Congress of their claims.

RESOLVED, therefore, that a committee be appointed to prepare a respectful memorial to Congress—to be reported to the meeting for consideration on the first Monday of December.

Adjourned to Monday, December 3d, 1792.

Monday, December 3, 1792.

The Officers met agreeably to adjournment.

General STEWART in the chair.

The committee appointed at the last meeting, having reported the draught of a memorial to Congress, and the same being read and considered, was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, that the Chairman be requested to sign the said memorial on behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of the late Pennsylvania line, and that General STEWART, Major MOORE, and Major JACKSON be their Agents to prosecute the objects therein set forth, before the Honorable the Congress of the United States.

Adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM SPROAT, Secretary.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Memorial of the Officers of the Pennsylvania Line in the late army of the United States, on behalf of themselves and the Soldiers who served in the same Line,

Most respectfully sheweth,

THAT they conceive it to be a duty, which they owe to themselves, to their families, and to their country, (inasmuch as the honor and justice of their country are intimately concerned) to REPRESENT,

That, on the part of the memorialists, their duties to the public were fully and faithfully discharged.

That, from the unavoidable difficulties which embarrassed the measures of government, antecedent to the establishment of the present Constitution, the engagements, on the part of the public to the memorialists, could not be fulfilled.

It may be unnecessary for your memorialists to observe, that they allude more particularly to the extreme depreciation on the evidences of the army debt, which evidences (instead of the stipulated substantial reward) the necessities of government obliged them to accept, and their embittered, individual necessities compelled them to part with, infinitely below their nominal value.

Your memorialists decline entering into a detailed exposition of these facts—they are on record in the public documents, and within the knowledge of every Member of your Honorable Houses.

But confiding in the wisdom, and relying on the justice of the great equitable Court of the nation, your memorialists submit, with the most respectful deference, the claim of her distressed military servants for farther compensation.

Unwilling to obtrude their own opinions, and far from desiring to perplex the existing arrangements of the Government, they refer the nature and mode of relief to the enlightened Representatives of a generous and grateful people.

Signed by desire, and in behalf of the officers of the late Pennsylvania Line, and as Chairman of a meeting of said officers,

WALTER STEWART, Brig. Gen.

Extract of a letter from General Wilkinson, dated Fort Hamilton, November 6, 1792.

"DEAR SIR,

"I HAVE the pleasure to inform you that Major ADAIR * has this day had a smart and honorable brush with a body of savages, supposed to be double his number, near to Fort St. Clair, and that after several turns of fortune and a sharp contest for two hours he finally kept his ground, though the enemy carried off the great body of his horses during the action.

"I lament that Captain HALE is among the slain, but for the consolation of his friends, and of the friends of all who have fallen, they fell gloriously, and sleep in the bed of honor.——MADISON is again wounded—If he continues his career, he will be a distinguished warrior. Be pleased to inform his brother that his wound is slight. Enclosed are the names of the killed and wounded. Major ADAIR has done no more than I expected, that is, he has combined courage to conduct, and done honor to the state of Kentucky.

"N. B. The enemy left two dead on the field, and were observed to carry off many.

"KILLED—Captain Hale, Mathew English, Isaac Jett, Joseph Clinton, John Williams, Robert Boaling.

"WOUNDED,—Captain Madison, Thomas Hickman, Aaron Adams, Luke Vooris, Richard Taylor.

* *Captain Adair commanded a company of about one hundred mounted volunteers, called into service from the state of Kentuckey, to escort provisions sent from Fort Washington for the supply of Fort Jefferson.*

Copy of a letter from James Seagrove, Esq. to the Secretary at War, dated St. Mary's, November 22, 1792.

SIR,

Being juſt arrived here from the conference ground at Colerain, in company with forty-five of the principal Chiefs of the Creeks on a viſit to my reſidence, and finding a boat departing for Savannah, I drop you a line in haſte to inform you that every thing hath gone favorable beyond my moſt ſanguine expectation.

I had preſent at our meeting the Chiefs of eighteen of the principal towns in the Creek nation.—Peace and friendſhip with the United States they confirm, and declare pointedly againſt joining the northern tribes or any others, Red or White, againſt us. The whole particulars you ſhall have without delay; in the mean time, I am happy in being able to ſay that every thing is in a moſt pleaſing ſtate between the Creeks and our country; I hope you will excuſe this, as I am now ſurrounded with a very noiſy but friendly crew of red Kings and Chiefs.

The following meſſage was read in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this ſtate, on Wedneſday laſt.

To the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania.

Gentlemen,

The Repreſentatives of this ſtate in the Senate, and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, have anxiouſly ſuggeſted to me, the neceſſity of making ſome farther proviſion for the accommodation of Congreſs; as the preſent building will certainly be inadequate for that purpoſe, when the ratio of repreſentation, eſtabliſhed by a late act, ſhall take effect. The diſpoſition which the Legiſlature of Pennſylvania has uniformly evinced to promote the eaſe and dignity of the Members of the different Departments of the General Government, aſſure me, that you will pay a chearful attention to this ſubject. I ſhall only, therefore, obſerve, that the propoſed meaſure may, perhaps, be accompliſhed, without incurring the expence of a new building, either by enlarging that which Congreſs now occupies, or (as the Legiſlature on a former occaſion authoriſed) by ſurrendering, for the uſe of the General Government, the State-Houſe and the adjacent offices.

(Signed) THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, December 18.

Extract from a Charge, delivered by THOMAS SMITH, Eſquire, Preſident of the courts of Common Pleas, &c. in the fourth circuit, to the Grand Juries for each of the counties of Cumberland, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Bedford and Franklin, at the opening of the ſeveral courts of Quarter Seſſions holden in October and November, 1792.

——I had written thus far when I received a letter from his Excellency the Governor, which, as it is directed to me in my public ſtation, and relates to the buſineſs on which I am now addreſſing you, and as the ſentiments contained in it perfectly coincide with thoſe which I have uniformly expreſſed from this place, it being alſo founded on a proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, expreſſive of the ſame ſentiments, I beg leave to read an extract from that letter (referring you to the proclamation, which you have all read or heard read) viz. "Sir, The Preſident has communicated to me a copy of a proclamation, which he iſſued, in conſequence of certain irregular proceedings that have taken place in particular parts of ſome of the ſtates, contravening the laws for raiſing a revenue from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States; and I am deſirous, in every proper way, to manifeſt my diſpoſition to further the object of the particular meaſure which he has at this time adopted, as well as to promote, on every occaſion, a due obedience to the conſtitutional laws of the Union. Permit me, therefore, Sir, to requeſt, that you will take every official opportunity to inculcate the indiſpenſible duty of obedience to the acts of Congreſs; and, particularly, that you will be pleaſed, as far as the juriſdiction of your circuit extends, to charge the Grand Juries of the ſeveral counties within your diſtrict to enquire into, and preſent, all offences of the nature to which the proclamation refers. I am perſuaded, Sir, that you are convinced, with me, that the proſperity of the ſtates, individually, depends upon the proſperity of the Union, which can only be effected by a ſtrict and faithful attention to our federal obligations,—I repoſe a perfect confidence in your exertions upon the particular ſubject that I have now ſuggeſted. I am, with great eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN."

Theſe ſentiments of your Governor, correſponding with thoſe of the Preſident of the United States, will, I truſt, make a proper impreſſion upon the people at large, as they have the ſame tendency with thoſe, which a ſenſe of duty—an ardent wiſh to promote the peace, proſperity, the liberties and ſocial felicity of the people, have induced me to endeavour to impreſs upon their minds, with particular earneſtneſs, in this infant ſtate of our national exiſtence. I flatter myſelf that this ſimilarity will give weight to the addreſſes which I have made to the ſeveral Grand Juries, ſince my appointment; and to the obſervations which I am now going to make on the ſubject matter of the Governor's letter.

Moſt ſincerely do I felicitate you, my fellow citizens, in that I have no occaſion to point out a ſingle offender againſt the law under conſideration. I have heard but of one feeble attempt, within this diſtrict, to oppoſe the execution of it—that attempt did not appear to be the effect of premeditation; it ſeemed rather an unguarded ſally—an ebullition of liberty; inſomuch that the gentleman who conducts the public proſecutions in the county where it happened, did not think it neceſſary to ſend a bill to the Grand Jury againſt the actors.

By the 6th Art. of the conſtitution of the United States, that conſtitution, and the laws of the United States made in purſuance thereof, are the ſupreme law of the land: the Judges in every ſtate are bound thereby, and obedience is due to them by every citizen; if therefore you, or any of you, know that any offence has been committed, of the nature to which the proclamation refers, it is your duty to preſent the offender. What, although ſome of the citizens of the United States, and I among the number, may have diſapproved of, or not ſufficiently comprehended, the ſyſtem, which made the law in queſtion neceſſary, are a few to ſet up their private opinion againſt the wiſdom of the ſociety at large, of which they are members? Is reſiſtance to any law, conſtitutionally made by thoſe whom the ſociety have delegated for that purpoſe, juſtifiable in a few, who may have, or affect to have, objections to it? No government could ſubſiſt, were this allowed; anarchy, individual ruin and national deſtruction, muſt be the conſequence. It is equally certain that a firm adherence to the principles of the Union, and a due obedience to its laws, and to thoſe of the ſtate, will have an equal tendency to enſure to us individual peace and proſperity, and national ſafety and greatneſs.

When we review the conduct of the people of the United States during, and ſince, the formation of the federal conſtitution, and the conſtitutions of the ſeveral ſtates, with very few exceptions indeed, have we not very ſtrong and pleaſing evidence, that our fellow-citizens have diſplayed more real patriotiſm, and that they poſſeſs more political virtue and wiſdom, than any other nation, now in exiſtence, has done in ſimilar circumſtances? Had there exiſted among us a number of men of perverted talents and deſperate fortunes, or many men of wild ambition and void of principle, or hunters after popularity without merit to deſerve it, or crafty knaves greedy of power, and determined to acquire it by any means, however baſe, they would have had, during this eventful period, ample ſcope to have played upon the paſſions of the people; and on no occaſion more, than on the promulgation of the law in queſtion. From the early prejudices imbibed againſt the exciſe laws of Britain and Ireland, by the citizens of theſe ſtates who were natives of thoſe countries, I will venture to ſay, that by ringing vociferouſly and on every occaſion, the changes on about a dozen of words againſt all laws for raiſing a revenue from ſpirits diſtilled within the United States, however neceſſary and however modified, (and a parrot might learn to repeat the words in a few hours) the dulleſt and moſt ſtupid chatterer might, for a while, have paſſed for an enlightened patriot, and the moſt inſignificant character, although deſtitute of every moral virtue, might have been elevated into political conſequence. May we not be as much ſurpriſed, as we are happy, that ſo few of ſuch characters have appeared among us? And that the few who have appeared have been ſoon diſcovered, and ſunk again into their original inſignificancy, with very few exceptions? Popularity, ſo gained, is ſeldom of long duration among any enlightened people. Hiſtory will convince every man of reading and reflection, and experience every man of obſervation, that give ſuch people full information reſpecting public meaſures,--if they have time to think for themſelves, they will generally think right; they will generally confide in government while it deſerves their confidence; but for want of this full information, a well meaning people may be, and frequently are, led ſuddenly aſtray, by ſuch characters as I have deſcribed.

Think not, my fellow citizens, that I recommend a blind approbation of all the laws enacted by the Legiſlature of the United States, or of this ſtate; ſhould this law, or any other law of either, be diſcovered by experience to be defective, oppreſſive, inconſiſtent with the principles of real liberty, or partial in its operation, it is the indiſpenſible duty of every good citizen who makes the diſcovery, to point out to his fellow citizens, with manly freedom, which is always accompanied with decorum, the evil conſequences which he apprehends from it, and to promote proper repreſentations to thoſe whom we have entruſted with the legiſlative power: as we chooſe them freely, and may chooſe others in their ſtead at ſtated and ſhort periods, whenever we diſapprove of their conduct, can we doubt that they will not pay the utmoſt attention to ſuch repreſentations? We may be ſure that they will repeal every law liable to ſuch objections, or ſo modify it, as to make it promotive of the general welfare, in the beſt manner: of this we have convincing evidence, in the alterations which have already been made in the firſt law for raiſing this revenue, by which it is made more equal; ſince which time the people in this ſtate, on this ſide of the mountains, ſeem very generally contented with it. Indeed, unleſs it be unequal in its operation and burthen, as between the different ſtates, no oppoſition to it could be apprehended from the citizens of Pennſylvania, conſiſtently with their fœderal character, as they had been long accuſtomed to an exciſe law of their own, againſt which they did not complain. To conclude this head, when this or any other revenue is paid generally by the community at large, no individuals of that community can refuſe or evade the payment of it, without a breach of moral honeſty and ſocial duty.

I would be wanting in juſtice to the Aſſociate Judges in this diſtrict, were I not to declare that they perfectly join with me in recommending obedience to the laws of the land, as indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſecure and perpetuate the peace, liberty, ſafety and happineſs of the people.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated December 20.

"By the Patuxent Planter we have received London papers to the 14th October, which confirm the account of the retreat of the redoubtable Duke of Brunſwick."

Extract of a letter dated at the Hague, October 9.

"The Gazettes incloſed will inform you of the bombarding of Lille. A report has circulated here to day of the Auſtrian army having retired from that place. I cannot ſay whether it is to be depended on. There being no official ſupplement publiſhed according to cuſtom with the Bruſſels Gazette, indicates at leaſt no ſucceſs having taken place.

"Another report, better authenticated, which circulates here, and which is written from Bruſſels by the Britiſh miniſter there, to the Ambaſſador at this place, is, that the Combined Armies have been obliged to make a retrogade movement, ſuppoſed to proceed from the abſolute want of proviſions, a mortality which had taken place among their horſes, and diſeaſes among their men. If this is the caſe, and that they ſhould be forced to retire from France, it will be attended probably with conſequences of a ſerious nature to themſelves, and place the conteſt in a very unexpected poſition.

"The laſt accounts from Bruſſels before this were, that the French army was ſo ſurrounded as to have aſked to capitulate.——This was ſo fully believed, that the government of the low countries ſent an expreſs with it to their miniſter here, who immediately announced it in ſuch a public and official manner, as to have ſomewhat expoſed that government, it being certain that the details and circumſtances, as then related, and ſaid to be received from the King of Pruſſia, were not true.

"On the French ſide, they ſtate this offer of capitulation, as an overture of negociation from the Duke of Brunſwick. A letter which I have juſt ſeen, being the copy of an extract of one from General Dumourier at St. Menehould to General Biron, at Straſburg, affirms this to have been the caſe: A truce had been agreed on, as he ſtates it, between his army and the Pruſſian army alone. He adds, "Le Duc de Brunſwick has ſpoiled all in ſending me a declaration—ſo there is an end of all truce.—— I ſhall announce it to him this evening—this was the 1ſt of October. He adds, that he had begun to oppoſe the enemy with an army of 17,000 men, and that he now had one of an 100,000; that the Duke of Brunſwick had begun with one of 80,000, of which he had already loſt 25,000; and other things of this kind in his ſtyle. Although the details of this letter are certainly exaggerated, yet they ſerve to ſhew he is no longer in the difficult poſition in which he was not long before, and which gave riſe to the intelligence mentioned from Bruſſels.

"The account you will ſee in the Leyden ſupplement of to day, of the French having entered the empire, may be relied on. They are alſo in poſſeſſion of Savoy, where the people joined them, and are for municipalizing their country. Should theſe diſpoſitions paſs the Alps, and ſeize the lower order of people, nothing will be able to prevent its ravaging all Italy, their force and numbers being out of all proportion with the people of property, and the military, and where, in many parts, the military would probably join them."

Extracts from Leyden Gazettes of the 9th and 12th October, 1792.

Bonn, 5th Oct. The neceſſity in which the generals of the combined armies in France have been, of drawing ſucceſſively to them, all the German troops which were on the Rhine, firſt, the army of General Prince de Hohenloe Reichburg, then the corps which had remained under the orders of Count d' Erbeck, has left the field open to the French, not only on the ſide of Thionville, where they carried off a conſiderable convoy, but alſo on the Rhine: Having come from Straſburg and Fort Louis, they attacked with a far ſuperior force the 3000 Auſtrians which formed the garriſon of Spire, killed or made them priſoners, took poſſeſſion of the city, and ſent the military ſtores that were in it to Landau; the alarm was ſpread to Manheim, Worms, and even to Mentz. The inhabitants are taking to flight, and the conſternation is general. This expedition took place on the 29th of September. Above, on the Moſelle, the French have made a ſecond irruption into the Electorate of Triers; 5000 Frenchmen with 9 cannon entered Merzig on the 29th, at 7 A. M. forced the garriſon to evacuate, deſtroyed the proviſions, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, dated the 4th October.

By letters from Tournay, dated the day before yeſterday, we learn that the bombardment of Liſle ſtill continues. Here follows the ſummons made to the commandant of that city, on the 29th of September, in the name of my Lord Duke of Saxe Teſchen.

"M. le Commandant,

"The army of his Majeſty the Emperor-King, which I have the honour to command, is at your gates; the batteries are erected; humanity induces me, Sir, to ſummon you and your garriſon to ſurrender up the town and citadel of Liſle, in order to prevent the effuſion of blood. If you ſhould refuſe, you will compel me, againſt my inclination, to bombard a rich and populous city, which I wiſh to ſpare. I demand an immediate categorical anſwer. (Signed) ALBERT,

Prince of Saxe Teſchen."

At the ſame time his Royal Highneſs made the following ſummons to the municipality of Liſle.

"I am, Gentlemen, before your city, with the army of his Imperial and Royal Majeſty truſted to my care; I come, in ſummonſing you to ſurrender, as well as the citadel, to offer to its inhabitants his Majeſty's powerful protection; but if, by a vain reſiſtance, my offers ſhould not be properly valued, the batteries are erected, and ready to *hurl their thunders* on the city; the municipality ſhall be anſwerable to their fellow-citizens for all the diſaſters which muſt follow of courſe.

(Signed) ALBERT,

Prince of Saxe Teſchen."

The following are the anſwers made the ſame day, and delivered to Major D'Aſpre, to be delivered to the Prince commanding the Auſtrian army.

"M. le Commandant General,

"The garriſon whom I have the honour to command, and I, are reſolved to be buried under the ruins of this place, rather than ſurrender it to our enemies; and the citizens, faithful as we are to the oath we have taken, to live free or die, are in the ſame diſpoſition, and will ſecond us with their utmoſt efforts.

Liſle, the 29th of September, in the firſt year of the French commonwealth, at noon.

(Signed) RUAULT, Mareſchal de Camp, Commandant at Liſle.

The anſwer of the Municipality to M. Albert de Saxe, Commander of the Auſtrian army.

"We have, Sir, juſt renewed our oath to be faithful to the nation, to maintain liberty and equality, or die at our poſt; we will not be perjured.

Done at the Commons Houſe, the 29th September.

The Council General of the Commons,

(Signed) AUDRE, Mayor,

ROHART, Secretary, pro. tem.

In conſequence of theſe anſwers the Auſtrians began on the ſame day the bombardment. On the next day, the 30th, it was of the hotteſt, and ſeveral quarters of the city were at once diſcovered to be on fire. On the 1ſt day of October the attack was equally violent. The ſtreets are unpaved, and the houſes unroofed. The fire of the beſieged has been well kept up.

Extract of a letter from Mentz, October 2.

The invaſion which General Cuſtine* has made, by order of General Biron, into the territory of the empire, and the taking of Spire, † with the general magazine of military ſtores for the Imperial army, has ſpread terror and conſternation through all this part of Germany. Our city is ſhut up; no one can enter or go out of it. Even the navigation of the Rhine is ſtopped, to the great detriment of commerce. The number of fugitives come here from Heidelberg, Worms, and all that part of the Rhine, is conſiderable. Out of 3000 men, who, under the orders of General Winkelmann, guarded Spire and the military ſtores, very few have eſcaped. They were almoſt all killed, drowned in the Rhine, or made priſoners; they did not, however, give up, without making the braveſt defence. The French, the greateſt part of whom came out of Landau, were a body of 17 to 18,000 men. Their ſuperiority was therefore too great to be reſiſted. It is ſaid that they intend to purſue their march to this city.

"Having advanced to the diſtance of one league from Kirchheim Pohland, where the Prince Naſſau Weilbourg reſides, the Court retired in haſte at 10 o'clock at night, with their moſt precious effects, and arrived at Weilbourg. It was on the 30th of September that Spire was taken, a ſtroke which muſt be conſidered as a moſt important, if not a deciſive one."

* Formerly the Count de Cuſtine. He was Colonel of the regiment of Saintonge, in General Rochambeau's army, in America.

† An imperial city in the Electorate of Triers.

Extract of another letter from Bruſſels, of the 8th of October.

"The ſiege of Liſle is raiſed: For ſome days paſt there has returned to Tournay a conſiderable number of waggons, loaded with balls, ſhells, guns with their carriages, pick-axes, barrows, &c. which were at the camp before the town. It appears that we have have ſuffered loſſes on that ſide, although the official accounts do not acquaint us with the particulars. In general, we are much in the dark reſpecting the operations which have taken place in France and the Netherlands; but, upon the whole, we ſufficiently perceive that the arms of the combined powers do not meet with that ſucceſs which the chiefs of the emigrants had taught them to expect. It is alſo well known that the democratical party in France hope to propagate the principles of their revolution in all the neighbouring countries, people therefore begin here to be in a very uneaſy ſituation: the fermentation which a certain party keeps up in the minds of the multitude, increaſing by the preſent circumſtances, orders have been given to a military detachment to repair to Antwerp, which is the focus of diſaffection. There is alſo ſome agitation at Loraine, and government will be obliged to make uſe of all their prudence, to prevent the effect of the idea which begins to prevail, that the fate of the Netherlands depends upon the ſucceſs of the eſtabliſhment of democracy in France.

COLOGNE, Oct. 6.

The French army which came from Landau under the command of General Cuſtine, after having laid a heavy contribution on the Prince Biſhop, Chapter, Clergy and Citizens of Spire, continued on the 3d inſtant their march to Worms; and as they appear to intend to go through Mentz, Darmſtadt and Frankfort, into the country of Heſſe, the principal inhabitants of thoſe countries take to flight, and ſecure their property as well as they can. This evening we have ſeen ſeveral perſons of diſtinction arriving from Mentz and the vicinity. A yatcht has brought from Coblentz the military cheſt of the Pruſſian army, with the public records, church ornaments, and other precious effects. It is ſaid that the French vanguard is already at Kreutznach.

Extract of a letter from Luxemburg, Oct. 5.

"The accounts which we have from Verdun are very melancholy: The Pruſſian army has been, for ſeveral days, in want of bread, or has had none but of a very bad quality, as the bread which they are obliged to carry there, from a great diſtance, arrives all green and mouldy. It is nearly the ſame with the Pruſſian army. From our gates to Verdun, the country is waſte and almoſt a deſart. As it has rained for ſome weeks together, the roads are impracticable, and are covered with hundreds of dead horſes.

LEYDEN, Oct. 11.

We are now no longer in an uncertainty, reſpecting the ſucceſs of the French armies. Here follows a copy of a letter from General Dumourier to the Miniſter at War, dated St. Menehould, Oct. 1, the firſt year of the commonwealth.

(For this letter, ſee our paper of the 19th inſtant.)

Later advices, which we have received by way of London, add; that the combined armies, after attempting a negociation without ſucceſs, had retired with ſo much haſte, that they had left 4 or 5000 ſick in the hoſpitals, loſt 200 priſoners, and abandoned 20 waggons loaded with proviſions and ammunition; that inſtead of forcing the French army to capitulate, they had been purſued themſelves in their retreat; and that from the direction of the march of part of their forces, it was probable they would meet General Cuſtine, who is now maſter of all that part of Germany which borders on the Rhine, from Spire to Mayence.

St. Brou, near St. Menehould, Sept. 26.

Yeſterday the ſon of the King of Pruſſia dined with Gen. Dumourier. We do not know the object of that interview; but ſince yeſterday there has been a ceſſation of hoſtilities, which it is ſaid will laſt 6 days. For ſome days a great number of Pruſſians have deſerted, and come over to us, all attacked with a dyſentery; they had but one pound of bread for three days.

Capt. Thomas Putnam, who arrived a few days ago at Salem, from Gottenburg, informs, that he left that port on the 22d of October laſt; and that there were expreſſes arriving there every day previous to his departure, from the armies on the frontiers of France; and that the laſt expreſs which arrived there was the 21ſt of October, and brought intelligence of an engagement having taken place between the Duke of Brunſwick's army and that of General Dumourier, whilſt the former were on their retreat; and that 8000 of the enemy had been ſlain. The Duke's army were continuing their retreat with the utmoſt precipitation.

In addition to the foregoing, Capt. Putnam was informed, that after the above mentioned action, the armies of France were in *full cry* after the Duke, who was *not to be found*.---France has been ſucceſsful ſince the 10th of Auguſt. *CAIRA!*

Extract of a letter from Mr. Fenwick, Conſul of the United States at Bourdeaux, to the Secretary of State, dated Bourdeaux, Sept. 11.

"It was decreed the 6th inſtant, that, after the firſt day of October, all tobaccoes that were ſubject to a duty of 18 liv. 15ſ. per cent. ſhould pay 10 liv. per cent. and ſuch as paid 25 liv. per cent. duty, ſhould pay 12 liv. All other tobacco, of whatever country, ſhould be admitted on paying a duty of 15 liv. per quintal. Thus American tobacco ſtands favoured in the duty 5 liv. per cent. imported in French veſſels, and 3 liv. if imported in American bottoms direct from America.

"The adminiſtrators of the impoſt have given general orders to the Directors of the cuſtom houſes to admit no merchandize or productions whatever to the payment of the duties, without a certificate of their origin. This certificate muſt be from the French Conſul in the port of the expedition; or in caſe there ſhould be no conſul, by a notary or juſtice of the peace.

"This information is intereſting to the merchants throughout the United States."

A diſtant correſpondent has noticed, with no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction, that the Legiſlature of the Union has at length entered upon the arduous buſineſs of framing a bankrupt law; and he feels ſtrongly perſuaded that a ſpirit of genuine patriotiſm, and a god-like ſympathy for the unfortunate and diſtreſſed debtors of the ſeveral States, will ſtimulate to extraordinary exertions in maturing the ſyſtem, ſo that the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs, though ſhort, may not expire, and leave thoſe who have little or no hope from any other quarter, in a ſtate of abſolute deſpondency.

Thoſe who have turned their attention to this ſubject, would aid the cauſe of humanity, by ſubmitting the reſult of their reflections and enquiries to the public. Some of the difficulties and perplexities (and which are conceived to be very numerous) that will preſent themſelves in diſcuſſing the buſineſs, may thereby be happily obviated.

The lateſt accounts from Cape Francois, to the 15th of November, ſay, that M. Rochambeau, the newly appointed Commander in Chief, has lately taken from the revolted negroes their ſtrongeſt and moſt important poſts, and there is now a proſpect of a compleat reduction of the Iſland.

We hear that the electors of Preſident and Vice-Preſident for the ſtate of North-Carolina, gave a unanimous vote for George Waſhington and George Clinton.

Extract of a letter from Columbia, in South-Carolina, dated the 6th December.

'Yeſterday the election was held in this place for the offices of Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, of the United States. The votes were as follow.

For George Waſhington,	8
For John Adams,	7
For Aaron Burr.	1

Died, on Thurſday laſt, in this city, Mr. JOHN HUTTON, aged 108 years and 4 months.

Died, on Friday laſt, aged 64, Mr. Roger Flahaven, ſen. juſtly and generally regretted by all who knew him. This reſpectable citizen devoted the whole of his time to acts of the moſt unaffected piety towards his Creator, and of benevolence and beneficence towards all who were in the ſphere of his acquaintance. To his friends, and relatives, who are bereft of ſo valuable a connexion, his exemplary life, and innocent manners, afford every rational hope that he has exchanged a world of fleeting joys for a never fading crown of glory. He was a ſtaunch whig during the revolution, and a firm Patriot in all his opinions and actions.

ALBANY, December 3.

Judge Hoſmer, of Ontario county, arrived in this city on Saturday laſt, from the Geneſee country, and has been ſo obliging as to communicate to us the important and highly intereſting intelligence of a truce having been concluded between the hoſtile Indians and the United States, on which we take the liberty of felicitating our countrymen.

He ſays the chiefs of the Six Nations, deputed and commiſſioned by the Preſident of the United States on a miſſion to the hoſtile tribes, aſſembled in council at the Miami village, are returned home, having happily ſucceeded in bringing about a ceſſation of arms between the ſaid Indians and the United States--to continue till the ſpring of 1793; and that, in the interim, they are ready and willing to enter into negociations with commiſſioners, on the part of Congreſs, for bringing about and eſtabliſhing a firm and laſting peace with the United States.

The ſaid chiefs add, that the Indians at the council, contrary to their moſt ſanguine expectations, received them with a great deal of cordiality, ſtiling them their elder brothers, and treating them as ſuch, in the moſt courteous and friendly manner; and that they paid every poſſible degree of reſpect and attention to the talks which were delivered them from the Preſident of the United States.

The above information was received in the Geneſee ſettlement (as might well be expected) with the higheſt degree of ſatisfaction; and it has already given a new ſpring to the ſpirit of improvement, as well as to all kinds of buſineſs in that new and flouriſhing part of the union.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, December 19.

Yeſterday was apprehended at Newark, and ſent back to New-York in irons, a perſon, who ſaid his name was Web, and that he was a native of Maſſachuſetts. On examining him, one hundred and ſixteen counterfeit fifty dollar bills, of the bank of the United States, were found concealed in the ſocks of his boots, and the plate on which they were ſtruck was alſo found on him. They were exceedingly bad executed, eſpecially the ſignature of the preſident and caſhier. Two of his accomplices were apprehended in New-York on Monday laſt.

*** THE communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Maſons in New-Jerſey, will be at Trenton, on Monday, the thirty-firſt of December inſtant, of which the ſeveral Lodges under the juriſdiction of the ſaid Grand Lodge will take notice.

MASKELL EWING, G. Secretary.

Trenton, 12th December, 1792.

Receiver-General's Office,

September 20, 1792.

AS many Transfers of Monies, or Balances due to Individuals on the Receiver-General's Books, under the *Relocating Act*, have, of late, been brought to this Office, which have not been executed with that exactneſs and preciſion that the Law requires, the Receiver-General would beg leave to recommend in future, that all Perſons deſirous of availing themſelves of the ſaid Act, would have their Deeds Poll, or other Tranſers, executed under Seal, and in the preſence of two Witneſſes thereto ſubſcribed; and that the ſame be acknowledged, or probate of the execution thereof made, in due form of Law, before a Magiſtrate or other Officer empowered to do the ſame.

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Receiver-General.

Norriſton, December 20, 1792.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Public Sale, at the houſe of Archibald Darrah, in Norriſtown townſhip, on Monday, the 14th day of January next, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, a certain Tract, Piece or Parcel of Land, ſituate in the townſhip aforeſaid, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Robert Thomſon, John M'Farland, and others; with all and ſingular the appurtenances thereunto belonging. Taken in execution, and to be ſold, as the eſtate of Archibald Currie, by

HENRY KOOKEN, Sheriff.

CAME to the Plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plumſtead townſhip, and county of Bucks, a middle ſized dark brown COW, with a crop and ſlit in each ear, with three white feet, a white ſtroke up her thigh, and about 12 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

December 5, 1792 ‡ JOHN DUNLAP.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber, on behalf of William Heſſet, Charles Dilworth, Joſeph Spear, Daniel Jones, Andrew Boyd and himſelf, on the 28th of May, 1784, made a Contract with a certain Captain Thomas Robinſon, of Northumberland County, for 2,400 acres of land in Mahoning Townſhip, in ſaid County, and 16,000 acres on the Head Waters of Fiſhing Creek and Bowman's Creek; the firſt diſcovery of which lands the ſaid Robinſon pretended he had made, and in conſequence of ſaid ageement paid the purchaſe money and office fees for the warrants (for which they have the official receipts) and put the ſame into the hands of John Robinſon, ſon of ſaid Thomas, to carry the ſame unto William Montgomery, Eſq; Surveyor of the diſtrict, that the ſame might be laid agreeable to the directions of the ſaid Thomas, and his Contract aforeſaid; but that the ſaid Thomas, in violation of his Contract, neglected, and, when called upon, refuſed to deliver the ſame to the Surveyor, and has ſince ſold ſundry of them, and perhaps many more of them than the Subſcriber has been informed of; and that he, (to prevent ſaid Robinſon to make ſuch uſe of them, and impoſe on unwary purchaſers) on the 21ſt of October, 1790, entered a Caveat againſt any perſon who might obtain ſurveys on any of them, (except 10 of them ſold, with conſent of the Subſcriber and Partners, to a Mr. M'Farlan, of Cumberland County) by which entry the Subſcriber and Partners are prevented from obtaining Patents, until a determination may be made by the Board of Property in Philadelphia, on the Caveat aforeſaid. Theſe are therefore to give notice to whom it may concern, that if any perſon, by virtue of a purchaſe from the aforeſaid Thomas Robinſon, hath poſſeſſion of a copy or copies of a warrant or warrants granted unto any of the under mentioned warrantees, dated June 4th, 1785, for 400 acres each, and hath any thing to ſay, why the Subſcriber, or his Partners aforeſaid, ſhould not obtain Patents on their ſurveys now returned into the Surveyor General's office, by virtue of warrants of that date, and conveyances from the warrantees, as follows, viz. William Nicholſon, jun. Jeremiah Nicholſon, Henry Nicholſon, Amos Campbell, Guſtavus Campbell, James Jacob Wilſon, jun. Cornelius Wilſon, Zachariah Campbell, Michael Whiteford, Caſper James Carpenter, Eliſha Carpenter, Charles Carpenter, Conrad Goodheart, Eliſha Goodheart, Abner Goodheart, James Frederick Goodheart, George Adolphus Kerr, Caſper Kerr, George Henry Kerr, Cornelius Kerr, Wilſon Whitford, George Whitford, Jacob George Whitford, Adam James Compton, Frederick Compton, jun. Nicholas Harvey, Thomas Harvey, and Peter Harvey, that they be and appear before the aforeſaid Board in Philadelphia, on the firſt Monday in April next, at which time a Citation of the ſaid Thomas Robinſon's Repreſentarives is made returnable, that they may be heard, otherwiſe they will afterwards be precluded.

DAVID SMITH.

Elkton, December 20th, 1792. ¶

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK

For the Year 1793.

Juſt printed and to be ſold, by ZACHARIAH POULSON, junior, No. 30, North Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity,

POULSON'S

TOWN and COUNTRY ALMANAC,

For the Year of our Lord, 1793;

Being the firſt after Biſſextile, or Leap-Year. Adapted to the Latitude and Meridian of Philadelphia.

ALMANACKS for the Year 1793.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, by

STEWART & COCHRAN,

No. 34, South Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia:

The COLUMBIAN ALMANACK, and

Father ABRAHAM's ALMANACK,

Containing (beſides Aſtronomical Calculations) Variety of uſeful and entertaining Matter.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

ADVICE TO COMMUNICANTS,

For Neceſſary Preparation, and Profitable Improvement, of the great and comfortable Ordinance of the LORD's SUPPER: That therein true Spiritual Communion with Chriſt may be obtained, and the eternal enjoyment of God ſealed. By ROBERT CRAGHEAD, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Londonderry.

In the Preſs, and ſpeedily will be Publiſhed,

The FAMILY INSTRTUCTOR, in three Parts,

Relating, I. To Parents and Children. II. To Maſters and Servants. III. To Huſbands and Wives.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cheſter, Delaware county, on Sunday, the 12th inſtant, a Negroe Man, who calls himſelf JEFFERY BUTCHER, 24 years of age; about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtraight in his carriage, a pleaſant countenance, ſhews his teeth when he laughs; had on and took with him, one new ſtriped nankeen coat of a greeniſh colour; one half worn green do. one browniſh do. one new pair of nankeen breeches, one new yellow jacket, bound with green ribband; one half worn red calimanco do. two pair of trowſers, one of topſail duck; ſeveral pair of cotton ſtockings, one new pair of pumps and one pair of ſhoes, with large plated buckles; two hats, one almoſt new. He has been ſeen along the wharves of Philadelphia and is ſuppoſed to have endeavoured to get on board ſome veſſel, or elſe concealed in ſome free negroe's houſe, until opportunity offers. Therefore, all captains of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour him at their peril; if the above negroe will return to his maſter, he ſhall be uſed as formerly, which was with the utmoſt lenity. The above reward will be given to any perſon or perſons, who will ſecure him ſo that his maſter ſhall have him again.

JOHN ODENHEIMER.

N. B. He has money with him, and will probably change his cloaths.

Cheſter, Auguſt 21, 1792.

AGAIN REPEATED.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in the night of the 11th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about 14½ hands high, 5 years old this ſpring, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one hind foot white to a little above the hoof; perhaps ſhe has a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, ſhe is a natural trotter, but does not trot ſo handſome as ſome, and has an aukward gallop. Was ſtole with ſaid Mare, a Man's Saddle and Snaffle Bridle, with red and white binding round the front-piece of the head-ſtall; the Saddle almoſt new, the pad faced with buff cloth, the Saddle-cloth black and white ſtripe, and edged with two rows of red cloth, ſilver waſhed tuff nails; but perhaps the Saddle may be changed.

Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that the owner get her again, and the thief brought to juſtice, ſhall have SIXTEEN DOLLARS Reward, or TWELVE DOLLARS for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by ‡ DAVID DAVIS.

Waterford townſhip, Glouceſter county, State of New-Jerſey, 12th April, 1793.

AGREEABLY to directions of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, proposals will be received, for digging such parts of the Canal as may be agreed upon. Any person or persons desirous of engaging in the above work, are requested to forward their proposals to the Subscriber, at Norristown.

JONATHAN ROBESON, Superintendent.

December 12, 1792.

FOR SALE,

FOUR hundred and thirty-four acres and one hundred and forty-four perches, or thereabouts, of LAND---situate on Great Chickasalungo creek, in the township of Donegal, in the county of Lancaster, nine miles from the borough, two miles from Wright's ferry, four miles from Anderson's ferry, and on the great road leading from Maytown and the last mentioned ferry.

On this estate are erected two dwelling-houses and two log barns, with stables sufficient for all the stock necessary for the farm. One of the dwelling-houses has four rooms on the lower floor, and the other is a convenient comfortable house, at present occupied by a tenant, and in good repair. About one half of the land is well covered with fine large black-oak and thriving hickory, interspersed with beautiful young white-oak; the remainder of the tract is arable and meadow. The upland is full of fine banks of the best limestone in the United States, and entirely free from broken ground, extremely natural to grain of all kinds, and particularly wheat, which it produces in immense quantities when well farmed. The quantity of well watered meadow is considerable, with a large body of choice rich bottom, lying on the margin of Chickasalunga, which may, at a very small expence, be converted into the best meadow. In addition to this, the water, with the assistance of a small wheel, may be easily thrown upon the banks, and conducted almost over every acre of arable land.

On the premises are an extensive variety of fruit trees, an excellent and well planned garden for vegetables, and a well with a pump of extraordinary water, at a convenient distance from the house. The Chickasalungo abounds with perch and trout, and other fish in great abundance, and is within the southern boundary of the farm, flowing along the line nearly a mile and a quarter, not far distant from where it empties itself into the river Susquehanna, and near the spot where the water is to be taken from the said river, and conducted by a canal (now in great forwardness) into the Schuylkill, through which the produce of the farm may be transported to Philadelphia, at a cheap and easy rate. The many superior advantages of this estate cannot be accurately defined. The purchaser is referred to a minute examination of the land, which can only do justice to the soil, timber, meadow, and beautiful situation of a farm, presumed to be equal to any in the state, and well calculated for the emolument of an industrious farmer. To accommodate purchasers, a division of the land will be made, if required, as a right line will give to each part an equal proportion of the several kinds of land. For terms of sale, apply to Mr. Adam Reigart, in the borough of Lancaster, or at the house of Evans and Hunt, No. 16, south Front-street, to

ROWLAND EVANS,
Attorney in fact to Chalkley James and Joseph James, surviving partners of the late house of Abel James and sons.

Philadelphia, 16th December, 1792. tf

To be SOLD, at private Sale,

And entered on the first day of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate on the Bethlehem road, in the township of Gwynedd, and county of Montgomery, seventeen miles from Philadelphia, and within one mile of the Spring-house tavern, containing upwards of ninety acres of land---on which is erected a good stone dwelling-house, two stories high, a log kitchen and room adjoining said dwelling-house, near the door of which is a never-failing spring, a new stone house lately erected over said spring, a large stone barn and stables, built this last summer. There are on said place, about ten acres of excellent watered meadow, twenty acres of woodland, well timbered, together with a young thriving apple orchard. The whole in good repair.

Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale, or further particulars, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CLEMMENS.

Gwynedd, December 8th, 1792. *

CAME to the plantation of Benjamin Harry, in Gwynedd township, Montgomery county, some ago, a red BULL, his face and hind feet white, supposed to be three years old. The owner is desired to prove his proverty, pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HARRY.

December 11, 1792. ‡

TO BE SOLD,

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Joseph Garrett, deceased, late of the township of Goshen, and county of Chester,

A PLANTATION, containing 250 acres of well improved land, situate in the township of Willistown, twenty-one miles from Philadelphia, one from Goshen meeting-house, and five from West-Chester. There is a sufficient quantity of excellent meadow and wood. There are on the premises, a commodious stone dwelling-house, barn, and spring-house, and an orchard of excellent fruit. For terms, apply to Dr. JOSEPH MOORE, at West-Chester, or BENJAMIN GARRET, near the premises.

December 15th, 1792. * 8w

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 17th of December, from the subscriber, living in Charlestown township, Chester county, an Irish Servant Lad, named JOHN YOUNG, about sixteen years of age, has short black hair, full fresh face, and about five feet high. He sailed from Ireland with captain Prance, in an English snow, and arrived in Philadelphia some time in September last. Had on an old light coloured cloth coat, very much torn, bottle green vest, double breasted (both two large for him) striped towsers, with cloth breeches under them, Scotch knit stockings, and half worn shoes. Whoever will secure him any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by LEWELLYN DAVIS, or HENRY KNERR, at the sign of the Swan, North Third-street.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or carry him off. Dec. 19. ‡

RED CEDAR POSTS, &c.

WANTED about 1000 Red Cedar Posts, and 4000 White Cedar Rails, to be delivered at Frankford, at any time betwixt this time and the first of April next, for which a generous price will be given. Also wanted to hire, a good GARDNER. Enquire at No. 95, North Second-street.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1792. SAMUEL MILES.

To be SOLD at Public Vendue,

On the Premises, on the 28th day of this instant, (December) the following described PLANTATIONS and LOTS of WOODLAND, situate in the township of Newton, and county of Glouceſter, the Sales to begin at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, and continue by adjournment, until the whole are Sold, viz.

ONE Plantation bounding on Cooper's creek, containing about 200 acres, near 20 whereof, banked meadow, on which there is a good two story brick-house, frame kitchen, barn, and other necessary buildings, and a convenient landing on the creek, near the house.

One other Plantation, bounding on the west side of the road leading from Haddonfield to Cooper's Ferries, containing about 54 acres, on which there is a dwelling-house and other improvements.

Twenty-one Lots of Woodland, lying contiguous to both the said Plantations, containing from 3½ to 7 acres each, a number of which bound on the north side of the aforesaid road, and may make convenient settlements for tradesmen, as well as accommodate persons inclining to purchase woodland for their own fuel, or for transporting wood to the Philadelphia Market, being near several landings on Cooper's creek. Persons inclining to purchase, on applying to the subscribers before the day of sale, may see a plan of the lands.

The whole late the property of EBENEZER HOPKINS, deceased, and to be sold in pursuance of his last Will and Testament, by

JOHN ESTAUGH HOPKINS, }
THOMAS REDMAN, } Executors.

Haddonfield, Twelfth Month 6th, 1792. †

BY virtue of a Precept from Christian Febiger, Esquire, Sole Trustee of the General Loan Office, of the State of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Monday, the 31st day of December instant, at one o'clock in the Afternoon, on the Premises, a certain Tract of Land, situate in Haycock township, Bucks county; bounded by lands of John Fries, Stephen Akernim, and others, containing 151 acres with allowance, &c. To be sold as the property of William Deal, by

Dec. 1, 1792. ‡ WILLIAM CHAPMAN, Sheriff.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

SUPPOSED to be stolen, being taken from the door of Winard Nice, Innkeper at Germantown, in the evening of the 8th instant, a large light bay Horse, about 16 hands high, strong built, is a natural trotter, has a short thin mane, scarcely any foretop, a small snip, carries a picked ear; had on a saddle and bridle nearly new, plated stirrups and bridle bitts. Whoever secures said horse and thief, that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the Horse and saddle, and reasonable charges, paid by

ABRAHAM HEYDRICK.

Springfield township, Montgomery county, Dec. 12. ¶

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in New-Britain township, Bucks county, on the 26th day of October, a red HEIFER, with a white face, about 3 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

December 3, 1792. ‡ JONATHAN DRAKE.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the Premises of the subscriber, in Chester township, county of Delaware, the 7th of October last, a sorrel HORSE, about 13 hands high, with a slit in the near ear, a natural trotter. The owner of the Horse coming, proving his property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber, near Chester.

November 6, 1792. † JOHN STILLY, senior.

A HORSE supposed to be Stolen,

ON Saturday, the 20th of October instant, was taken from a person, who it is supposed hath Stolen, a bay HORSE, 14 hands high, a small blaze and snip, a switch tail, some grey hairs in his off hind foot, and appears to be about 10 years old. The owner proving property and paying charges, may have the said Horse, by applying to ALEXANDER CARLISLE,

October 24, 1792. ‡ High-Constable.

ALL persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the carriage of NEWS-PAPERS, &c. are earnestly requested to settle with him as soon as possible, and thereby enable him to serve them in future;---his expences being very great, he hopes his employers will immediately comply with this request, which will greatly oblige their humble servant,

JOHN CURTS, Strasburg
November 13, 1792. Messenger.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of JOHN WILSON, deceased, late of the city of Philadelphia, are requested to make payment without loss of time; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to call for payment, on DAVID WILSON, in Chester county, or WILLIAM WILSON, at Windsor Forge, Lancaster county, Executors.

November 30, 1792. †

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM HALLOWELL, senior, of Cheltenham township, county of Montgomery, and state of Pennsylvania, to render in their accounts properly attested, before the expiration of three months; and all Persons indebted to the said estate, are required to make speedy payment, or else they may expect to be legally proceeded with,

WILLIAM HALLOWELL, junior,
By Power of Attorney. JOHN HALLOWELL.

Eleventh Month 30th, 1792. ‡

LEFT with the subscriber, at the sign of the Bull, in Salsbury township, Lancaster county, about the middle of December last, a black MARE, SADDLE and BRIDLE, by Sabales Dubac, who is desired to come, and take her away in four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise she will be sold for her keeping.

JAMES HAMILTON.

November 24, 1792. †

TO BE SOLD,

THAT Noted and well accustomed TAVERN, with the PLANTATION, known by the name of Jacob Wentz's Tavern, situate in Worcester township, Montgomery county, on the Skippack road, about 22 miles from Philadelphia; the Plantation contains 286 acres of land, above 100 whereof is excellent woodland, about 40 of meadow and more may be made; a large quantity of orchard, of apple, peach and other kind of fruit trees. On the premises are three tenements, with the necessary out-houses, besides the Mansion-house or Tavern, which is very large and spacious, as also the barn, stable, and sheds, &c. &c. The situation of the stand for a publick house, and the quality of the land is so well known in general, that a further description is thought unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be made known by the subscriber, living on the premises.

November 15, 1792. ‡ JAMES BEAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, containing about 200 acres, situate in the Manor of Pennsbury, in the county of Bucks, five miles distant from the borough of Bristol, one mile from the river Delaware, half a mile from a landing upon Crozier's creek, and from thence wood and timber may be carried to the city of Philadelphia, about 25 miles from the latter; from 30 to 40 acres whereof has been partly cleared, the rest woodland, well timbered with white oak, black oak and hickory. There are several choice springs upon this tract, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be made. Whoever inclines to purchase, by applying to the Subscriber, at No. 42, on the south side of Sassafras-street, in the city of Philadelphia, may be further informed of the conditions and terms of sale.

Oct. 1, 1792. ¶ CORNELIA M'NACHTANE.

N. B. A large OPEN STOVE for sale. Enqure as above.

Currying and Leather-Selling Business.

GORDON and SHARPLESS,

BEG leave to inform their friends in particular, and the public in general, that they carry on the above business in all its various branches; they have on hand a large assortment of Soal Leather, Upper Leather, Calf-Skin, and Boot Legs, best English Ben and Crop Soals; also various kinds of Saddler's Leather, which they mean to sell wholesale and retail upon the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit, No. 92, Chesnut-street, near the corner of Third-street, Philadelphia.

A generous price will be given for all kinds of Leather in the rough, apply as above. Orders will be punctually attended to.

Philadelphia, September 24, 1792. t f.

Mill-Stones and Boulting-Cloths.

FOR SALE, BY

ROBERT LEWIS and Co.

At their Stores and Mill-Stone Factory, adjoining George Latimer, on Pine-street Wharf,

BURR MILL-STONES of all sizes and dimensions, warranted of the first quality. Country MILL-STONES from the American Rock, of an excellent grit, and of any size that may be wanted. Also, FLINT-STONES for gudgeons to rest on, of a very good kind.

A compleat assortment of BOULTING-CLOTHS, lately imported from the Manufactories, of superior quality and texture, suitable for Boulting every kind of Flour, in the best and most expeditious manner.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A TRACT of 2275 acres, lying along the North road, forty miles above Easton, and within twenty of the river Delaware.

Another Tract of 435 acres, situate twenty-five miles above Easton, in the midst of a thick settlement, nine miles from Shoemaker's Landing, on Delaware, and one mile from John Larner's tavern.

Payment will be taken in cash, public securities, or merchandize. Enquire as above. tbctf.

Philadelphia, June 4, 1792.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 29th August, a Mulatto Woman, named SILVIE, about twenty four years old, of low stature, dressed in the West-India Creole manner, had an handkerchief round her head, and wears ear-bobs; with a flat belly, and a mark on both sides of her breast: took with her a Negro Boy, named JOSEPH, about fifteen years of age, of a down look, very black, and has bandy legs; neither of them speak English, their dialect being the French Creole. Whoever secures said runaways, and brings them home to their master, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, paid by

BELIN.

tf No. 138, North Front-street.

JESSE SHARPLESS,

At his Manufactory, the corner of Chesnut and Third-streets, and four doors from the Bank,

MOST respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has now on hands an elegant assortment of WHIPS, of almost every kind, manufactured under his own care and directions, warranted to be made in the best manner, and of the best materials; and has also on hand a good assortment of imported Whips. He returns his most hearty thanks for the encouragement he has met with in this line, and solicits a continuance of their favours, being determined to exert himself to give satisfaction. Country store-keepers, and others, who purchase to sell again, may be supplied on the best terms.

N. B. He also has on hand a good assortment of saddles, bridles saddle-bags, portmanteaus, trunks, harness for coaches, chaises and waggons, fire-buckets, &c. &c. which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual credit.

August 14, 1792. t f.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from his wife and eight children, a Negro Man, named ISAAC, belonging to the subscriber. The said Negro is about thirty-five years of age, about five feet eleven inches high, of a straight stature, black complexion, hath two or three marks in his face, proceeding from the measles or chicken pox, but appears much like small pox marks, believe one to be on his cheek, and one on his forehead, one of his middle fingers by a cut is bent, hath a small mark on his breast by a bite in fighting, his legs long and slim, the calf nearly under the ham, is very artful and cunning, is ingenious, can work with carpenters' tools tolerably well, having been used to make most kinds of farming utensils, building of log-houses, and working with ship carpenters, is very fond of spirituous liquors, can drink a great deal and not be intoxicated, speaks much, and lisps a little when so doing; he absconded from his owner last May was two years, and has most likely changed his name. Any person taking and securing the said run-away Negro in any gaol, so that his owner may have him delivered to him, the subscriber, living near Sinepuxent Inlet, Worcester county, state of Maryland, or to Henry Parker, of Snowhill, in said county, shall have the above reward of Thirty Dollars.

EDWARD VANDOME.

August 10, 1792. * 3m.

To the PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the Public in general, and his Customers in particular, That he has entered into partnership with Mr. HENRY KAMMERER, and that the Printing business in the English and German languages is now carried on on under the firm of STEINER and KAMMERER, No. 85, in Race-street, between Second and Third-streets.

The German News-Paper will be published by them, as usual, on Tuesdays, and all kind of Printing work done with care and expedition.

MELCHIOR STEINER.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.